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SOCIALISTS STILL ADHERE TO THIRD INTERNATIONAL

Convention Makes Reservations, Declares for Peace With Central Powers and for Recognition of the "Irish Republic"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A majority report declaring for continued affiliation with the Third or Moscow International, but with reservations, was adopted at the concluding session of the American Socialist Party convention here yesterday. The chief reservation was that no formula such as "the dictatorship of the proletariat in the form of Soviets," or any other special formula for the attainment of the Socialist commonwealth, be imposed or exacted as condition of affiliation with that international. The party may also participate in movements outside that international, or initiate movements to unite "all true Socialists." The Left's substitute, to continue affiliation without reservation, was lost, 40 to 90. The action did not imply any cessation of support of the Russian-Soviet Government, but recognized that conditions in America were not such as to admit of any dictatorship.

The Right was led by Morris Hillquit of New York and the Left by J. Louis Engdahl of Illinois. Victor Berger urged another minority report which would withdraw the party from the international. He was opposed to Russian Communism or any kind of dictatorship, but his report was defeated.

Prohibition Tabled

The convention tabled a resolution against prohibition.

The party will receive those American Communist seceders who wish to return on the basis of the party platform and constitution, but will discipline them by refusing to recognize their Communist or other dues as evidence of good standing during their absence.

Resolutions favored election of legislators by industries as well as by geographical units, a committee to study the cooperative movement, the sending of a delegate to the next national cooperative congress and a request that Delaware and Louisiana ratify the suffrage amendment.

The platform as amended calls for a "complete reorganization of our social system, based upon public ownership of public necessities, upon government by representatives chosen from occupational as well as geographical groups, in harmony with our industrial development, and with citizenship based on service, that we may end the exploitation of class by class."

This was a victory for the Left after it had promised to insist on its right to submit declaration and platform to party referendum. Substitution of "as well as" for "rather than from" geographical groups lightened the emphasis on the word "occupational."

Trade Resumption With Soviet Russia

The convention declared for immediate peace with the central powers, resumption of trade with Soviet Russia and for recognition of the "Irish Republic." Moses Oppenheimer of New York moved to strike out the Irish declaration on the ground that there was no Irish Republic except that brought about by a nationalistic spirit which was not Socialist. But, upon protest, he did not press this motion.

The Third International was regarded by the adopted report as only a nucleus of an international whose progress was largely impeded by its governing committee's inclination to impose upon all affiliated bodies the Russian formula of proletarian dictatorship, as expressed through Soviets.

With this international the German Independent Socialists, the French Socialist Party and the British Independent Labor Party are not affiliated. They have initiated a movement to unite all truly Socialist parties.

The convention held that such an international would assist the Russians to maintain and improve their situation by forcing the powers to abandon the policy of "intrigue, war and starvation blockade" against them.

Parly Policy Discussed

Mr. Hillquit urged full support of the Russian Soviet Government, but for this country conditions were not the same. Russia had a responsible government. Lenin and Trotsky could be recalled by the people any day; they were not dictators. Why call their government a dictatorship? It was a limited democracy, excluding non-producing classes. "The dictatorship of the proletariat implies disarming and disenfranchising of the

bourgeoisie," he said. "In a country where the ballot box is supreme, I do not think this is necessary. We have never advocated such methods."

Mr. Engdahl of Illinois and William F. Quick presented a minority report reaffirming affiliation with the Third International. This was the minority report sent out from the Chicago convention and adopted by the party membership, 3475 to 1444. He denied that proletarian dictatorship was the basis for affiliation with the Third International, quoting George Lansbury of London as having been told by Lenin himself that the only conditions were "uncompromising work for socialism and repudiation of coalition with all other parties."

Mr. Berger did not agree with Russian or any other Communists, theories or tactics. It was useless to try to patch up differences between Socialists and Communists. He had defended the Soviet Government because he stood for the right of all countries to manage their own affairs. Socialists had always stood for collective ownership, but never for the equal distribution and common consumption of all products that Lenin tried to enforce.

Platform Summarized

The convention declared against all militarism, for registration of votes cast by migratory voters, for support of the Indian independence movement, demanded that the State Department rescind its refusal to admit Jean Longuet to the United States, for American intervention in behalf of the people of Hungary, for relief of Hungarian refugees, for cessation of support of Soviet Russia, against the Polish assault on Russia, for higher postal salaries, for self-determination in Ireland and everywhere else, against anti-Syndicalist and espionage legislation, for public railroad ownership on the general basis outlined in the Plumb Plan, and against exploitation of world war veterans' organizations by "the interests."

PARENTS OPPOSING VACCINATION WIN

Board of Education in New Jersey Rescinds Its Compulsory Vaccination Rule—Health Board a Party in Controversy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

EAST ORANGE, New Jersey.—Opponents of compulsory school vaccination gained a victory this week in their contest with the Board of Education here when the board agreed to permit the several hundred children who have been excluded for a month to return unvaccinated. Children have been attending public schools here without vaccination whose parents signed an affidavit promising, in case of an epidemic, to have them vaccinated or keep them home.

The Irvington Board of Education, Essex County, rescinded its compulsory vaccination law on Thursday, and children and teachers are now free to decide for themselves in the matter.

The discovery of four so-called "smallpox" cases, generally believed to have been chicken pox, was considered by the East Orange Health Board as an epidemic, and it ordered the Board of Education to vaccinate all children. Opponents to the practice, who, after investigation, were unconvinced that the situation was critical, have been unwilling to comply with the order and their children have been sent home daily until the board yielded.

"Those opposing vaccination did not honestly feel that the discovery of a few cases which were pronounced 'chicken pox' by two doctors and 'small pox' by a third was sufficient reason for compelling us to submit to a harmful practice," Fred Germain, secretary of the board, said. "We have been in the Legislature during 1918 and secretary of the Public School Protective Association of the Oranges, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Recently the Health Board wrote the Board of Education that, although there was no epidemic, the emergency had not passed and it wished a thorough vaccination of all children. Under our parents' agreement we have kept our children home after they were sent back from school. Officials of the Education Board then explained that they had recently discovered our agreement was no longer valid since, in August, 1915, Commissioner Enright, of the State Board of Education, had decided that the word 'may' regarding vaccination of children and teachers should be interpreted as 'must.'"

Because of this decision, the board felt it had been negligent since that time. "We then sent a delegation to Trenton, who found that a subsequent resolution unanimously passed in August, 1916, presented by a member of the state board, declared that the word 'may' did not mean 'must' and that children and teachers could decide the question for themselves."

"With this discovery, together with one showing that the Board of Health had no legal right to order the Education Board to do anything, though it could close the schools in case of epidemic, we were able to give the Board of Education the opportunity to lift its ban on vaccination."

COURSE OF NAVY IN THE WAR DEFENDED

Secretary Daniels Attempts to Disprove Rear Admiral Sims' Charge Regarding Losses by the Presentation of Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—As Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, continues day after day to read his statement before the Senate subcommittee investigating the navy, it becomes evident that the purpose of the navy is to take advantage of the charges made by Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, not only to deny their truth, but to enter upon an extended description of the policy and achievements of the navy during the war.

This will serve not only as a defense to the many criticisms that have been passed on the department, but also provide vigorous campaign material. Since the revelations of the inner workings of the department and the publication of confidential notes, long guarded by responsible officials, armed with the consent of the President and presumably with his approval, the deduction is inevitable that it is a part of the administration plan to fortify itself against attack in weak places during the political campaign.

If the Secretary of the Navy were merely trying to refute the charges brought by Rear Admiral Sims, one day would have been a sufficient period within which to set forth the defense. Instead, five days have already been spent in the obvious attempt to show that the navy had covered itself with glory during the war, which it was now the proud privilege of Mr. Daniels to reveal, and to prove it so unassailable that no other officer would have the temerity to follow Rear Admiral Sims' example.

Secretary Daniels Presents Figures

Mr. Daniels said that practically the only charge made by Rear Admiral Sims of unfavorable results from the many alleged sins of omission and commission of the Navy Department is the charge that they were responsible for unnecessary loss of life, 2,500,000 tons of shipping and the prolonging of the war at least four months.

The average loss of 2000 men a day to the Allies for four months, alleged by Rear Admiral Sims, would not make a half million even if all the months had 31 days, said Mr. Daniels. "Nor is it necessary to follow him into the realm of speculation or to go into the reason why there were not 1,000,000 soldiers in France by May 1, 1918. Rear Admiral Sims ascribes it wholly to the tonnage losses of 1917, which, he claims, made it impossible to transport any considerable American army, ascribing the losses wholly (though erroneously) to the shortcomings of the American Navy. It is a matter of common knowledge admitted by Rear Admiral Sims, that, in the spring of 1918, American troops were transported to France at the rate of nearly 300,000 a month, or more than 10 times the rate at which he said transportation had been restricted in 1917 because of the destruction of tonnage."

Difficulties Overcome

Mr. Daniels said that while it was presumably without the scope of the committee to inquire about army matters, he had knowledge of difficulties encountered by the army at that time and superbly overcome. One of the reasons why troops could not be transported in larger numbers, he witness said, was that in 1917 and the greater part of 1918 the United States was dependent largely on the tonnage allocated by the Allies. Tonnage was not the only difficulty, however. "A great amount of work had to be done in France in the way of port facilities, road and railroad trackage."

"My understanding is," said Mr. Daniels, "that there was always sufficient trackage to carry men, munitions and supplies as fast as they could be landed forward to the front in France. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was quoted on the length of the war, which he said was determined by the fact that they were unprepared for war and that the British armies were unable to intervene until nearly two years had elapsed in sufficient strength adequately to succor our Allies." Many of the American admirals were quoted at length to disprove Rear Admiral Sims' statement.

KING OF ITALY MEETS STATESMEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Friday).—The King of Italy has commenced consultations with various statesmen respecting the formation of a new ministry and Victor Orlando, Thomas Tittoni, and John Giolitti have visited the Royal Palace. According to the "Corriere D'Italia" and the "Tribuna," Mr. Giolitti has declared he will accept the task of forming a new government with the Clericals and other groups, proposing far reaching reforms which the Socialists would support.

SUBSTITUTE FOR GASOLINE

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The House of Commons yesterday was asked to consider the abolition of the excise tax on the manufacture of industrial alcohol, so that its price might be reduced and motorists and others might use it as a substitute for gasoline.

SERIOUS SITUATION FACES ARMENIANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—The Armenian Benevolent Union of London has received the following telegram dated May 10 from its Cairo headquarters:

"The French authorities in Cilicia have repeated again that they cannot offer any effective protection to the Christians in Cilicia and particularly to the Armenians. The position in Antak is most critical. Hadjin has been cut off from the world for the last three weeks, and no one knows what is happening there."

"Please take energetic measures to bring the seriousness of the situation in Cilicia to the notice of the Entente authorities."

Various officially inspired information has recently appeared in "The Temps," the paper which throws most of the responsibility for the present situation in Cilicia on the Armenians and the Armenian legion. Well informed Armenians in London are at one in stating that these French allegations are not in harmony with the facts, and that if any local elements have helped the hard pressed French garrisons, it was the Armenians.

ATTACK ON DRY LAW DENOUNCED

Senator Feels That New Jersey, by Resisting Amendment, Has Placed Itself on the Side of Revolution and Anarchy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The state of New Jersey, in contesting the prohibition amendment, and seeking nullification of the Volstead enforcement code, is guilty of behavior which virtually puts that commonwealth in line with the advocates of "anarchy and revolution," Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, charged on the floor of the United States Senate yesterday.

Senator Sheppard's vigorous attack on the activities of New Jersey officials came in the course of a debate over the request made by the Texas Senator to have inserted in The Congressional Record some of the briefs submitted before the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the paramount rights of the federal government. These briefs were by way of answer to a brief inserted in the record recently by Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, defending state rights under the prohibition amendment. The latter brief was drafted by the Attorney-General of New Jersey and Senator Edge had eulogized it as worthy of national attention through the Congressional Record.

Charge Said to Border on Absurd

In deference to a request of Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, and on the ground of the shortage of paper for printing the Record, Mr. Sheppard withdrew his request. Senator Edge again defended the New Jersey attitude, whereupon Senator Sheppard said:

"In view of the eulogies of the Senator from New Jersey on the brief he put into the Record, I will have inserted a summary of the case against it. The prohibition amendment was submitted to the states under the methods prescribed by the states themselves when they created the Constitution. The amendment was ratified by 45 of the 48 states of this Union, and the assertion that it is in violation of state rights seems to me to border on the absurd."

"It seems to me that the State of New Jersey in resisting the action of 45 of 48 of the states of the Union in ratifying an amendment proposed under the law and in accordance with its solemn terms, has put itself on the side of revolution and anarchy."

"There is a rule in the Senate that prevents a senator from making remarks about a state of the Union," cautioned Thomas R. Marshall, the Vice-President. "The Senator must withdraw that remark or sit down."

Reflection on State Alleged

Senator Sheppard asserted that he did not feel free to say what he knew about what was going on in New Jersey, which would go far to substantiate his statement. He continued:

"What the New Jersey Senator himself said was a reflection on the State of New Jersey. I do not believe he represents the State of New Jersey when he says it wants to resist the solemn action of 45 of the 48 states of the Union, acting under the methods prescribed by the Constitution itself."

Supporters of prohibition in the Senate felt considerable resentment at the statement reported to have been made by Vice-President Marshall in Richmond, Virginia, that if the Senate had voted inside closed doors, less than 20 senators would have supported the Prohibition Amendment. Mr. Marshall is one of the leading advocates of a return to the old moorings of the Democracy, "state rights," with state control of the liquor question.

PLANS TO RESTORE ORDER IN IRELAND

Series of Blockhouses Garrisoned With Troops Is Proposed as Best Means of Reducing Disturbed Areas to Order

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had a long consultation with Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the House of Commons, on Thursday, and it is understood that it is proposed to build and garrison a series of blockhouses in Ireland on the lines of Lord Kitchener's plan adopted in South Africa. Motor transport, armored cars and tanks will be moved into the disturbed areas and distributed to the best advantage.

Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, speaking on Thursday night at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund in the Connaught Rooms, London, said that the Royal Irish Constabulary were marked out today as victims of a cowardly and murderous gang of assassins. He hardly knew how to convey adequately the admiration the English people felt for that gallant force in Ireland, whose morale had not faltered in the least under the strain to which no other body of men, similarly constituted, had been called upon to respond.

While the Lord Chancellor was unable to tell the conclusions reached by the government, he said the government has decided to reinforce these men by every means in its power, having taken special and wholly exceptional steps on Thursday so that, at this moment, not one of these men in their brave and heroic work will be left unattended by one or other of armed forces of the Crown and it is hoped that, by the means taken, the practices of assassination and anarchy in Ireland, which classes of desperate men seem to think strong enough to destroy the Empire, will be defeated and the integrity of "the Empire our sons fought for," maintained.

The long list of outrages eabled to The Christian Science Monitor on Thursday have been supplemented this morning with further attacks. The attacks already reported showed careful preparation, evidently about 100 armed and masked men having been assigned for the destruction of each of the barracks. Traffic and pedestrians were held up during the operation and the roads leading to the barracks were picketed and telegraphic and telephonic communication interrupted.

Lawless Acts Recorded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—Disturbances in various parts of Ireland have been reported to The Christian Science Monitor as follows: The district council offices at Mohill, County Leitrim, were forcibly entered on Wednesday night by a number of men, who carried off the current rate books.

A goods train, with mails from Cork, was held up at Middleton station on Thursday morning by armed and masked men, who took all the letters for the constabulary and prevented the post office officials, who were sent to meet the train, from entering the station.

The police stations at Omagh, County Louth, near Newry, at Clough, and Strangford, were "burned down" on Thursday morning, and the house of W. J. Beatty, a Dungannon newspaper correspondent, was raided by Sinn Féin men the same day.

Cashel courthouse was almost completely burned out on Wednesday night and the police barracks at Carrakeel, and Dunfort, County Down, Caherdaniel, County Kerry, Clarina,

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new for the forthcoming Spa conference, which will doubtless be postponed until after the German general elections. A second meeting will probably take place on Sunday, and the British representatives will return to London on Sunday evening, with the exception of Mr. Lloyd George, who will probably not come to London until after the Whitsun recess.

Jugo-Slav Situation
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Friday)—Victor Scialoja, the Italian Foreign Minister of the Nitti Government, left Rome for Pallanza on Wednesday afternoon in order to confer with the Jugo-Slav representatives and request them to remain at Pallanza until the ministerial crisis had been solved, in which request the Jugo-Slav representatives acquiesced. Nevertheless not a single newspaper believes in the possibility of resuming negotiations on the basis proposed by Mr. Scialoja.

German Proposal Not Accepted
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—The Danish Foreign Office announces that regarding the note of the German Minister to Denmark on May 11, in which the latter declared that during a visit to the Danish Foreign Office he asked the Foreign Minister whether the Danish Government would be willing to enter into an agreement with the German Government regarding the protection of minorities in Schleswig, the Foreign Minister replied in a note on May 12 that the utterances of the German Minister made on May 7 were not considered as a definite proposal, but merely as casual remarks, and had not therefore been considered by the Danish Government. As it was now evident, however, that the utterances were meant as a definite proposal, the cabinet had discussed the question, but regretted it was unable at present to begin negotiations with the German Government on the question.

ARRESTS FOR ALLEGED DRY LAW VIOLATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Carl Flinck, proprietor of a Brooklyn saloon, and his bartender have been arrested and held in \$1000 bail each. Five men have been held by a United States commissioner in a Brooklyn hall each, charged with transporting wine without a permit. Miss Teresa Zukoska, proprietor of a Brooklyn saloon, and her bartender, have been held for examination, charged with selling whisky, and Herman Necker, of Rockville Center, Long Island, has been held in \$1000 bail on a similar charge.

ITALY ACCEPTS EXPLANATION
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CAIRO, Egypt (Friday)—The Italian Government has stated that it recognizes that the fatal injury to the Italian worker which occurred on Saturday night, the details of which were communicated to The Christian Science Monitor on Thursday, was purely accidental. The Italian diplomatic agency acknowledges the sympathetic calls by Field Marshal Visconti Alenby and General Morris, the latter being general in command of the Cairo district. A letter was also forwarded by the officer commanding the Royal Munster Fusiliers conveying the regret of the regiment that a man of the Royal Munster Fusiliers had fired the shot.

WOMEN'S WAGES IN MANITOBA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The creation of a Bureau of Labor and the establishment of a Minimum Wage Act for women have brought about a remarkable change in the conditions governing woman labor in Manitoba, according to a report just issued by the Manitoba government. A minimum wage for women of \$12 has been in existence for two years and higher rates have been set for many occupations. Hours and conditions of labor have also been set by the board. The board has had considerable difficulty in setting hours for waitresses in restaurants, as in the old days the girls worked 14 and 15 hours a day, for small wages, which were augmented by tips. The hours have been cut to eight a day and each girl must have one day a week off, without deduction from pay. Bureau officials state that they have found the great bulk of employers willing to cooperate.

CHILDREN WELCOME THE PRINCE
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GREYMOUTH, New Zealand (Friday)—The Prince of Wales continues his tour of the South Island and at Reefton, County Inangahua, he won the hearts of the children, who presented an address which was read by a little girl at his request. An excursion through the Buller Gorge on Thursday along the Buller River for 30 miles brought a thrilling incident when the ground crumbled under the rear wheel of the car, leaving it overhanging the side of the gorge, but the expert chauffeur quickly recovered solid ground.

REAL ESTATE CHANGING HANDS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PORTLAND, Me.—Some idea of the extent real estate in York County is changing hands is obtained from figures given out at the office of the register of deeds this week, which reveal that during the year 1919, 6195 deeds were recorded, the largest number since the office was created 273 years ago.

DECREASE IN LIQUOR IMPORT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—The import of liquors into Canada during the past six years shows a remarkable diminution, according to a recent return laid upon the table of the House of Commons.

MR. MCCALL'S VALUE TO TARIFF BOARD

Nomination of Former Governor and Congressman is Regarded as Recognition of Man Well Fitted to Serve the Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The nomination of Samuel W. McCall, former Governor of Massachusetts, for the United States Tariff Commission, is regarded by men who have been close to Mr. McCall throughout his long public service and who are familiar with his wide experience with tariff problems, as being one of the most satisfactory appointments that President Wilson had made and they urge a speedy confirmation on the part of the United States Senate in order that the benefits of Mr. McCall's knowledge and experience may be had to aid in the solution of the larger tariff issues which are sure to confront not only the United States, but every organized government as a result of the smaller world which the war and its developments have brought into existence.

When Mr. McCall was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor with regard to the tariff problems before the United States he said that at this time, while his nomination is before the Senate awaiting confirmation, he would prefer to say nothing with regard to the subject. It is known, however, that Mr. McCall believes that heavy pressure from internal taxation and the probabilities that other nations will radically change their tariff systems as a result of the war, will inevitably press tariff legislation forward in the United States.

Professor Page's Letter
In a letter from Thomas Walker Page, chairman of the Tariff Commission, before Mr. McCall had accepted the appointment, Professor Page said: "Your long service on the Ways and Means Committee, your wide acquaintance among business men, as well as among members of Congress, your intimate knowledge of public affairs, and your calm and clear judgment are precisely the qualifications that the Tariff Commission most needs. I am convinced that it would be difficult to find a field of activity in which you could render more practical and useful service than you could right here. Your signature to any report of this commission would carry the needed weight with Congress and with the public, and reliance upon your judgment would go very far in facilitating necessary legislation."

It is pointed out that there is no New England man on the commission and that upon the confirmation of Mr. McCall depends the question of whether the northeastern section of the country will be represented, as it is generally believed that the appointment would go elsewhere in the event of failure to endorse the nomination of the former Governor.

Need of Revenue on Imports
"With income war taxes increasing almost monthly, federal and state," says one of his supporters, "new attention and study must be given to raising revenue on imports. The Nation appreciates this. Thousands of men know something of tariff conditions in their own line of enterprise. Not one man in a hundred thousand has had so much legislative study and experience with tariff laws as Mr. McCall. The country now needs the advice which his long study and familiarity with the tariff issues enables him to give."

Mr. McCall served on the Ways and Means Committee of the United States Congress for many years. He took part in three general revisions of the tariff and though he was known as a "protectionist" he always fought for the lowest duties consistent with adequate protection. He was prominent in securing free art and free hides in the preparation of the Payne Bill and succeeded in getting free iron ore through the Senate. He led in the contest for free trade between all parts of the United States territory and in his minority report on the question of Porto Rican tariff declared that "freedom follows the flag." For 20 years he was a member of the national House and three years after his retirement, in 1916, he became Governor of Massachusetts, serving for three years.

CASH BONUS LIMIT PLACED AT \$500
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee decided yesterday to limit the maximum cash bonus under the proposed soldier relief legislation to \$500 and to limit the grants under the other provisions to \$25.

Final approval of the soldier relief bill as framed by the Republicans will not be attempted until after the executive committee of the American Legion meets here next Tuesday. Republican committee members said. The Democrats on the committee, it was said, probably will be called into conference on Wednesday.

The disabled men's bureau of service and legislative relief proposed in letters to members of Congress that instead of a cash bonus to former service men, Congress enact a law for the return to soldiers and sailors of the money deducted from their service pay as allowances for their families. Such legislation, the letter said, would affect 1,661,933 men, and cost \$261,911,234.

Blanket Bonus Opposed
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Advocacy of generous provision for disabled sol-

diers and the dependents of those who gave their lives but vigorous opposition to a blanket bonus for all veterans of the world war were embodied in a resolution adopted by the Merchants Association. The granting of a blanket bonus would, it believes, through increased taxation "intensely and extend existing economic disruption; impede and imperil the processes of production and distribution indispensable to true prosperity, delay return to a sound economic basis; and impose extreme hardship upon the people by preventing a reduction in the cost of living."

MR. HOOVER'S VIEWS ON SUGAR PROBLEM

He Does Not Think Present Situation Can Be Helped by Legal Means—Law of Supply and Demand May Bring Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Herbert Hoover told the special House subcommittee investigating the sugar situation yesterday that he did not believe it could be helped by legal measures, not even by putting persons in jail. It was a matter of business. There are only two things to be done: leave it to the law of supply and demand or purchase and sale on the part of the government.

"In June and July we had a world survey made of the sugar situation," said Mr. Hoover. "It showed there would be a shortage, and we recommended purchase of the Cuban crop as a means of safeguarding the United States."

"When the Attorney-General announced that Louisiana producers would be prosecuted if they did not charge more than 17 cents a pound for their sugar, Cuban sugar was underselling domestic cane. I am of the opinion that announcement had the effect of stimulating the Cuban price."

Commercial Proposition
"I would not have followed the course of the Attorney-General," he replied to a question. "But would have bought the Louisiana crop and taken the loss or added that crop to the luxuries trade in bulk. I would have kept it out of the market. It would have been cheaper to have bought it outright and taken the loss than to have allowed the Louisiana production, amounting to 2 per cent of our consumption, to command a higher price and thereby tend to bring the other crops up to that basis."

"This proposition should have been handled as a commercial instead of a legal proposition. If the Cuban sugar had been bought at 6½ cents, as we could have bought it last July, it would have gone on the market at 9 cents and the American people would have been getting it now at 12½ cents instead of 25 and 27."

"Suppose you had not bought it then but had waited until November?" Mr. Hoover was asked. "I would have tried to work out an international agreement, taking Cuba into it, whereby the nations of the world would have avoided competing against each other for the available supply and apportioned it among them. I would have put the luxury tax on rations, because they consume over one-third of the sugar produced. Under a rationing system the speculative bubble would burst."

Two-Year Shortage Seen
"Existing conditions are putting a gigantic task on the householder. The householder not only is fighting against his prices but priority of consumption by large purchasers."

Mr. Hoover stated that in the last year the per capita consumption of sugar has risen from 72 pounds to 94 pounds, due to prosperity and prohibition.

"Do you think?" asked H. W. Sumners, Representative from Texas, "that there is further need of government control?" "In those commodities where there is actual and visible famine, the state must take steps to prevent profiteering," replied the witness. "Sugar at 15 or 16 cents a pound would stimulate all the production that could be had through the available labor supply. The price beyond that does not stimulate production, but simply stimulates prices. I expect to see a shortage in sugar for the next two years. Europe will produce somewhat more sugar this year than during the war years, but it will not approximate normal."

AMERICAN WORKERS HAVE LEFT BATUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
NEW YORK, New York—American women and United States Army officers engaged in relief work in Armenia, who were sent to Batum following the occupation of Baku by soviet troops, have now been removed from Batum, according to a United States Navy radio message from Tiflis, Republic of Georgia, just received by the Near East Relief.

An earlier message had been received from Colonel Haskell in Tiflis saying that the British were removing their women and supplies and had advised the Americans to do the same, as the Batum province was in turmoil, with the Turks threatening it. Colonel Haskell said that fortunately practically all of the relief supplies for Armenia had been forwarded and he was awaiting permission of the Council of Defense, recently formed in Georgia, to remove what little remained in Tiflis, which was in a state of siege.

PEACE RESOLUTION PASSAGE FORECAST

Immediate Action by Senate Is Expected, Followed by Prompt Acceptance of Measure by House—Veto Seems Certain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Senate will reach a vote on the Knox peace resolution before adjournment today. Latest polls of the Senate indicate that the Republicans have a safe margin. It is probable that four or five Democratic senators will join the Republican majority in voting for the declaration of a peace status.

As soon as it is passed by the Senate, the resolution will go to the House. The lower body is expected to accept the measure framed by the Senate instead of the Porter resolution passed by the House several weeks ago. The indications now are that the House will give the Senate measure the right of way and force it through by machine tactics. The resolution probably will go to President Wilson before the end of next week.

Veto Is Anticipated
That the measure will be promptly vetoed is taken for granted. Mr. Wilson is expected to use the measure to express his attitude on the peace question and to declare more fully than he has recently done his policy in regard to the Treaty of Versailles, with the League of Nations Covenant, which now lies in the archives of the State Department. No definite information has reached the Democratic leaders in the Senate as to the accuracy of the rumors that the President will return the Treaty with the veto message.

Because of the belief that the President will veto the peace proposal there was but half-hearted interest shown by the Senate during the discussion of the Knox resolution. Democratic and Republican politicians were much more interested yesterday in the action of the Indiana Republican State Convention, which adopted a Treaty plank which was believed to be an indication of what the Republican National Convention may be expected to do.

The Indiana Plank
An analysis of the plank adopted in Indiana shows that it avoids outright condemnation of the League of Nations, declares for an association of nations, and asserts that danger to the peace of Europe is a matter of concern to the United States. To this extent it is virtually a repudiation of the "irreconcilable" view.

The resolution indorses the Treaty stand of the Senate majority. In other words, it takes the middle course, as between the extremism of President Wilson on the one hand and that of the "irreconcilables" on the other. This is the ground, it is forecast, on which the Republican Party will fight the Treaty issue in the campaign.

After indorsing the majority reservations, the resolution of the Indiana convention, which may become a model for Chicago, said:

"We favor an association of nations to promote the peace of the world. The judicial settlement of international disputes has always been a policy of the Republican Party and the first general arbitration treaties were negotiated by a Republican Administration. We favor the establishment of a world court to administer international justice and also earnestly support a general agreement among nations for a reduction of armaments; but we are unalterably opposed to any league or covenant which gives to foreign nations in any way whatever the slightest control over the military and naval forces of the United States, or which gives a foreign country or tribunal the least jurisdiction over the domestic affairs of the American people or the right to interfere in the full constitutional powers of our country or to abridge in any way the American policy known as the Monroe Doctrine."

Preparedness Favored
"The Republican Party also believes that it should be the declared policy of our government that, the freedom and peace of Europe being again threatened by any power or combination of powers as was the case in 1914, the United States should regard such a situation with grave concern as a menace to its own peace and freedom. We believe that under such circumstances the United States should consult with other powers affected, with a view to devising means for the removal of such a menace, and be prepared when the necessity arises to render every necessary service, as we did in 1917, for the defense of civilization."

"No sane man believes it possible," said James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, "that the Peace Treaty can be ratified until after March 4, 1921. If the Democratic Party writes into its platform a declaration of unconditional acceptance of the Treaty there cannot be such a change made in membership as would prevent one-third from rejecting it. A change in the Senate to ratify the Treaty could not be accomplished before three years after March 4, 1921. Nobody believes unqualified approval of the Treaty possible."

HUNGARY COMPLAINS OF SERBIAN CONDUCT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—A Budapest wireless message reports that in the Hungarian territory occupied by the Serbs, no Hungarian newspapers are allowed to be published, but, on the other hand, Bolshevik journals, in view of their anti-Hungarian sentiments, are al-

lowed to appear. Moreover, the Hungarian language is banned in the schools. Hungarian officials who were asked to remain at their posts have refused to serve under the Serbian authorities. Dissatisfaction of the Siebenbürgen population against the Rumanian authorities has begun to find expression even in the Rumanian press. The Rumanian journal "Patria" writes that the unification of Siebenbürgen to the kingdom cannot be accomplished in a day. The officials appointed from Bucharest have no idea even of the institutions and requirements of the local Rumanian population, to say nothing of their lack of understanding of racial and religious sentiments of the minorities of the province.

FOOD INQUIRY IN CINCINNATI

Investigation in Cincinnati
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Complaints against the increased price of bread and the soaring price of sugar will be investigated by the Hamilton County Fair Price Commission which has just been appointed by John Pfeiffer, Federal Fair Price Commissioner for Ohio.

Following the ruling of the Attorney-General under which wholesalers are allowed a margin of 1 cent a pound on sugar and retailers 2 cents a pound, Mr. Pfeiffer has revoked his order fixing 23 cents a pound as a fair retail price in Ohio for sugar.

Following closely upon the advances in wages granted to the Bakers Union, the price of bread in Cincinnati has been advanced. Large baking companies have increased the wholesale price of the pound loaf from 9 to 10 cents, and on the pound and a half loaf from 13 to 15 cents. This means an advance in the retail price from 11 to 12 cents and from 16 to 18 cents respectively. The charge has been made to the United States district attorney that one baking concern which has announced a rise in price to the consumer in order to meet the wage demands of the men will increase its net profits \$100,000 through the enforcement of the new bread prices.

WITNESS TELLS OF SHIPPING STOCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Congressional Committee investigating the affairs of the United States Shipping Board and its relations with Charles W. Morse has returned to Washington, but will resume hearings in this city later. At the concluding session of the present hearing, E. A. Moulton of New Rochelle admitted that he had given Mr. Morse his personal check for \$340,000 toward the purchase of four freighters valued at \$740,000, although his bank balance at the time was but \$10. The deal did not go through, he explained, because he was a Canadian and the United States Government would not permit the transfer of American ships to Canadian registry.

COMMUNISTS AND RECORDS TAKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—L. E. Katterfeld, national organizer of the Communist Labor Party; Carl Larsen, organizer for Utah; the complete records of the Communist Party in this state and thousands of pamphlets have been gathered up by the agents of the Department of Justice of Salt Lake City under the direction of Lloyd T. Jackson, local chief. Katterfeld, alias Leslie Kingsley, is under indictment at Chicago and will be sent back there for trial. The records of the party show that there are between 25 and 30 members of the Communist Party in this state, most of them Americans who cannot be deported. All of the literature found, printed in many languages, is of inflammatory nature.

LEGISLATIVE BILL VETO SUSTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Efforts were made in the House yesterday to override the President's veto on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Bill, but although the Republican membership voted without a break and won four members from the Democratic side, the vote, 170 to 127, fell 28 short of the two-thirds necessary to pass the bill over the Presidential veto.

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PUBLIC OPINION SURE SAFEGUARD

Herbert Hoover, in Discussing Industrial Problems, Advises Against Coercive Measures to Curb the Unrest of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"What would you do if, as a member of Congress, you were trying to find a basis for permanent industrial peace and settlement of the problems that now confront us?" W. S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa and chairman of the Senate Education and Labor Committee, asked Herbert Hoover at the first session of the hearings by that committee to consider methods of meeting existing industrial and labor difficulties.

"I would try to work out some plan like that evolved by the second industrial conference as a step toward a settlement. I do not believe the more thoughtful labor leaders would oppose it."

The plan referred to by Mr. Hoover was developed after three months' study of the industrial situation throughout the country, and the hearing of special reports from various sections by representatives of employers and employees. The conference proposed a joint organization of management and employees as a means of preventing misunderstanding and of securing cooperation.

Some Dangers Avoided
"The machinery set up in that plan avoids the dangers and pitfalls of compulsory arbitration and the denial of the right to strike," said Mr. Hoover. "My opinion is that that is the best step and the only step to be taken until the whole problem of the relations of Capital and Labor has had further development."

"Nothing has come to Congress from the President," said Senator Kenyon. "Do you know how he feels about it?" "I have not the slightest idea," replied Mr. Hoover.

"The force of public opinion is the only pressure which can safely be applied in industrial controversies, said the witness, who warned against revolutionary steps, the use of injunctions, attempts to deny the right to strike, compulsory arbitration and industrial courts.

"I do not believe," he said, "that the relationship between Capital and Labor can be settled by any form of legal repression, because that leads ultimately to the jail as a means of enforcement. It leads to the border of martyrdom, and tends to make for compulsory employment and a compulsory wage. Extremist leaders on either side who propose revolutionary steps will not settle the problem."

Kansas Plan Criticized
National application of the Kansas Industrial Court idea "would, in effect, substitute government control of industry for competition," said Mr. Hoover, adding: "I do not want to condemn the Kansas act, which is practically a reproduction of Australian laws. It is an experiment worth trying on American soil, despite the failure of the Australian law to effect the results anticipated. My own opinion is that such a law cannot succeed."

Asked whether he did not think that an industrial code must ultimately be worked out as the basis for all industrial settlements, Mr. Hoover replied:

"Ultimately there must be such a code, but it must develop out of experience, and not spring from legislative action. Take the question of an eight-hour day. That is not a matter of universal application, but merely an approximation, because in some industries eight hours is too long a day. The question of a living wage is also variable."

The fundamental point of attack, Mr. Hoover said, must be a better shop relation. Profit-sharing plans, he said, work better with executive and office employees than with skilled labor. He said labor has become suspicious of such devices, because they have been used to the detriment of labor.

Attitude Is Receptive
"Don't you think we are in a new day, and that Labor realizes it?" asked Senator Kenyon. "That is my firm belief," said Mr. Hoover. "By and large, the employees of the country are looking for a position of right, instead of a position of consideration."

"What do you mean by that?" asked Senator Kenyon. "They want their rights, instead of benevolence," explained Mr. Hoover. "We need the restimulation of the creative instinct, which has been deadened with the enlargement of industry. The mutual feeling of responsibility between employer and employee that

prevailed in earlier days must be restored by some plan of shop organization. Unfortunately, labor has in some cases been wrongfully influenced against such a plan."

BRITISH PLAN TO TAX WAR WEALTH

House of Commons Hears War Wealth Committee's Proposal for Taxing Large Fortunes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—The War Wealth Committee held its last meeting on Thursday night and submitted its report to the House of Commons, being signed by all members except F. A. Macquodden, who may submit a separate report.

The committee had to answer two questions: first, is a war wealth levy practicable? second, how can it be carried out? The answer to the first is in the affirmative, and, as to the second question, the committee stated that the evidence submitted before it leads it to consider as the best plan the Board of Inland Revenue scheme known as "Scale C," which was submitted by Sir John Anderson, chairman of that board, on April 13, being estimated to yield £550,000,000, affecting 75,000 persons.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has promised that, if the War Wealth Committee can produce about £500,000,000, he will refrain from increasing the excess profits tax from 40 to 60 per cent, as proposed in the budget.

Sir William Pearce was chairman of the committee and the practical unanimity of the members is considered to be due to his executive ability. Broadly speaking, before calculating the tax on increased wealth over pre-war wealth, the amount is subject to an abatement of 100 per cent of the pre-war wealth, when the pre-war wealth is not over £25,000, the rebate falling by a sliding scale down to 31 per cent for pre-war wealth of £500,000, and for sums above £500,000 the abatement will be 30 per cent.

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE'S NEW APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—General approval has been expressed at the choice of the trustees of McGill University of Sir Arthur Currie as principal and vice-chancellor of that institution. It is pointed out that Sir Arthur excelled to an unusual degree in executive ability and it is felt that he will continue the fine work he did as commander-in-chief of the Canadian fighting forces at the front, by becoming equally as fine a commander-in-chief of the youth which goes to compose Canada's leading university.

Included in the felicitations widely expressed at Sir Arthur's new appointment is one from the executive of the Ottawa branch of the Great War Veterans' Association which expressed its great pleasure in the following resolution: "The executive feels that the general's remarkable powers of organization will prove of the utmost benefit to the furtherance of the educational facilities of this university, and begs to congratulate the faculty on their foresight in electing this distinguished Canadian to this eminently responsible post."

No appointment has yet been made to fill the vacancy as inspector-general of the Canadian forces, and it is stated in certain quarters that at least for the time being it is possible Sir Arthur may fill both positions.

HOUSE APPROVES ARMY AND NAVY BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The conference report on the Army and Navy Pay bill was adopted yesterday by the House. The Senate has yet to act. The increases would total \$60,000,000 a year, and would be retroactive to January 1, 1920, and continue until June 30, 1922. Meantime an investigation will be made looking to permanent readjustment of pay.

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"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random."

It is always a pleasure to acknowledge obligations and the man that writes has many such to acknowledge as coming from M. Abel Hermant, the brilliant feuilletoniste whose name so often appears in the "Temps." The knack of saying something that impresses the mind of the reader as a well-cut die taps the plate and leaves an image in a colophon is a happy one and not by any means attained by all. M. Hermant possesses this knack and literature is by so much the richer, and the third reader that must wade through morasses of print by some other hands is by so much the more refreshed and heartened.

Even when you do not agree with M. Hermant, his foil strikes clean and you do not feel as though you had been hit by an umbrella-stand. There is a great deal in that.

But I am come neither to bury M. Hermant nor to praise him; M. Brunetiere once said of Pascal that his style had a "netteté du contour" and M. Hermant is one of Pascal's countrymen. I am come to use one of his articles, "La Vie à Paris," in a recent number of the "Temps" and to spin out some of its contents into what comments I may. In his feuilleton among a number of other things, he speaks of the posters, and hand-bills that disfigure Paris in various places, hand-bills and posters that do little good and that but smirch one of the most beautiful cities in the world; he also touches on the curious, light-hearted way in which municipalities erect ugly structures. On this point M. Hermant says roundly, "Ugliness is an indecorum. When the two are combined, the crime is inexplicable." Perhaps he puts it a little strongly, but we may doubt it, when we look about in the cities of more countries than France. The cult of the beautiful is not itself very profitable, but the cult of the ugly is not much more moral, if at all, and sometimes the ugly is imposed on a people that have all the right to every form of harmony.

The gay and careless way in which cities remove or cover what they have of the beautiful or historical or both among their buildings; the way in which old streets are improved out of existence; the way in which some quaint and honorable old house is made grotesque or given to capital punishment outright; all these have aroused emotions in other breasts than that of M. Hermant, only he speaks as a man of the world, not as the mere antiquary or the lover of old things, who by no means are always in the right when they raise their voices. There is no poetry about a drain. It is in nothing reminds us of Francesca and Paolo, not even of Aucassin and Nicolette, and so, as the centuries rumble onward, the drain invariably conquers. To read some of the lucubrations that have been written, especially about the Italian cities, or rather certain of them, one would suppose that they existed solely for the benefit of ladies and gentlemen who vastly preferred the sixteenth century, but by cruel force of circumstances over which they had no control had to live in the twentieth. Suppose we enshrine these full-flavored old centuries in a fresh paragraph:

There were some very beautiful things about the Cinque Cento, especially in Italy, and about the centuries that followed until the labors of the Council of Trent more or less buried them. The Renaissance left countless monuments in every department of man's activity that one sees today and that continue to embellish a thousand times of our thinking. Undoubtedly it was a burst of light and one that has never quite gone out. It marks itself out from the so-called Middle Ages as light from darkness, and one feels that it was not quite a new birth, it was a great burst of development. But men have applied very largely to the study of the middle and late Renaissance quite the same method that they employ in their contemplation of the present; they retain only what is agreeable to them and reject or refuse to see what may be less pleasing, the consequence being that with the exception of the greater authorities in the subject, the rest paint the Renaissance as a period when sonnets and stately churches and chaplets of roses were about the only thing entering into the economy of life.

When we get back to the fourteenth century, the results are still more ghastly and very largely we are asked to believe in a mythical, stained glass legend of saints and knights and naughty unbelievers. This is even true of some writers whose work is very weighty and full of authority; were one to take some of them "at the foot of the letter," one would imagine that the whole system of constitutional law and practice was known and followed by communities that, as plain as anything can be, were a pack of unwashed barbarians. The good old centuries were very interesting, no doubt, but I fancy that they would interest us much less had we to live in them. You do not treat your own present day as an historical and art museum, and no more did the dwellers in the Cinque Cento. We see their results; the men

of those days were involved in the process that gave us the results and the two states are vastly different. Be all this as it may, one thing is plain to all but the most enthusiastic champion of yesterday, those centuries did not wash much. Whether they didn't want to do it, or whether they wouldn't do it, is too painfully personal an inquiry for this pacific article, but the fact is that these centuries were bathless cycles. No doubt they introduced many beautiful and wonderful things and the human mind luxuriated once more in supple Greekness, but it remained for the unromantic and commercial nineteenth and twentieth centuries to make the nailbrush an institution.

Read the history of those days, the real history that only comparatively lately has begun to be written, not the ceremonious chronicles and the Drummond stories of a later time about heroes and dragons and stage canyons, and you see how people lived. When you have done, you are mighty thankful that you live in an age where there are plumbers, though sunk in their present reprobate state.

But what I have just said has nothing at all to do with what I now say about the present, when there are too many plumbers and none too many poets, frantically though these may be, and I fancy that this approaches somewhat the thought that informed M. Hermant. In the present delinquent state of society the plumbers, through the beneficent operation of the majority expedient, more or less direct the public and private economy of a community, and excellent plumbers though they may be are something lacking in the comparing faculty known commonly as imagination. We need the plumber to install the public tubs, but we need the poet to make them a fraction less than hideous.

PAINT

It was the real estate man talking. He was in a particularly confidential mood, and because his remarks were brought fresh from the well of recent experience, we listened keenly to what he had to say. The great post-bellum real estate boom was at the full in the country, and it was said to equal the rosy-tinted days of the pre-war times. With one foot planted carefully on one of his mahogany chairs, he gestured home to us his points, with first one arm and then the other. "You're after a buyer for your house, eh?" he stated rather than questioned. "No difficulty about that. All the trouble we're having now is in getting sellers. But you want good money for what you sell, and here's the way to get it. You know how people will go to an auction and buy and carry home an article they could have purchased at their regular tradesman's and have delivered for them at a less cost.

"Now your house is dark looking and ordinary. Paint it white, with a red roof and green blinds and you'll have a drove after it at a price way above your own. People have no imagination and we have to supply it for them. It's marvelous what a difference a couple of hundred dollars' worth of paint will make. Three hundred dollars in paint brings \$3000 more on a sale."

We pondered deeply. This all sounded novel to our ears, it is true, but it seemed to express it at the very mildest, unethical! We thanked the real estate man for the bit of education we had received in modern sales methods and secretly resolved to remember it thoroughly the next time we went out—house-buying.

LOS ANGELES LIBRARY PLAN

A department devoted exclusively to cooperation with the city schools, known as the school teachers' department, has been established in the Los Angeles Public Library, the general purpose of the new arrangement being to make all of the resources of the library available for school use. In this department is assembled a large number of books on educational subjects and special exhibits; book lists and pictures relative to various educational matters are displayed from time to time. This department is also used as headquarters for the working out of a story-telling plan by means of which school children may be made acquainted with the heroes and customs of many lands. Children gather in this department on Saturday afternoons to hear these stories which have been selected for the purpose. Following the main story on each Saturday, stories are also told for the very little children.

Another interesting development in the work of the Los Angeles Public Library is the fact that the circulation department has grown to such proportions—it having a circulation of 3000 books in 12 hours and having gained 3500 borrowers a month—that it has been found necessary to divide the work of the department into three parts, namely, general literature, fiction, and registration and loans. Informal talks on new books given on two days a month by the principal of the department of general literature are very popular and cause the books discussed to pass rapidly into circulation.

The Lincoln High School Library and Deposit Station of the Los Angeles Public Library is also making an attempt to give the school children better instruction in the use of books. Classes in English are brought to the library, where the librarians give them instruction in the use of the book catalog, the library index, and the significance of the numbers and abbreviations used in the book index. This work is done in study periods, the time being allowed by the teachers. In fact the English department withholds the highest marks for failure to do this work.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Charles the Second," I hazarded, scanning carefully the large painting which hangs on the walls of the committee room at Hudson's Bay House, London. The features were rather small, the carefully curled hair of the courtier had more than a glint of gold in it, and the scarlet cape expressed royalty. Yet if it were the King, why should the painting hang there?

"His cousin, Prince Rupert," was the answer. Of course! The founder of the Hudson's Bay Company and its first governor.

On the wall nearby hung the great charter which granted an empire to Prince Rupert and his 17 fellow adventurers, by which they were incorporated as the governor and company of adventurers trading into Hudson's Bay. The charter was an enormous piece of parchment, partly folded and



Prince Rupert

framed, but the great lead seal some four or five inches in diameter was in plain view—a charter 250 years old this year.

"He was really a great business man," added the secretary, and I turned again to look at the somewhat effeminate face, yet there was a keenness in it I had not noticed before. The trappings of a courtier do not bring out business ability in a man's face.

Pioneer Days

Their charter gave them the right to trade in the vast country whose waters flowed into Hudson's Bay. West of the Rockies they could not go; but practically it covered the greater part of what is today British North America. It was large, even for the time, and some 80 years later an effort was made to deprive them of it as a non-user. Even then they had but four or five forts around Hudson's Bay, and some 120 regular employees. But after 1763, when Canada became British, the company was forced to bestir itself because of the rival companies which formed in Montreal, with the Hudson's Bay Company, of London, under the name of the more famous company.

And then came the license which gave the great company trading rights west of the Rockies, and therefore in that Old Oregon country which was so long a dispute between Great Britain and America. From 1824 onward to 1846, the Hudson's Bay Company touches American history in the Pacific Northwest very closely.

The old management remained in charge of the Columbia River section from 1821 until 1824. Then in 1824, on a pleasant November day, with light breezes blowing and sails spread, down the river in two light canoes, with their singing "voyageurs," came the new chief factor, Dr. John McLoughlin, with George Simpson, afterward Sir George, Governor of the company's business in North America—but not governor of the company. Simpson was 38 days out from York Factory, on Hudson's Bay.

They landed at Ft. George, first built by John Jacob Astor as Ft. Astoria, but sold during the war of 1812. For years the traders had been complaining of the climate; rain, damp, mists, fog, chilly winds, moldy furs, the ground deep with mud and boards so slippery with slime and mold "that if a man as much as steps upon a piece of wood, he measures his length in the mud." Sails rotted and ropes gave way. The soil was too cold for any gardening.

Quick decision was taken to move up the river 90 miles, to a spot well adapted for agriculture, almost opposite the mouth of the Willamette River, and with an entirely different climate. A mile back from the river, on an upper prairie, was built the first fort, with a magnificent view of the wide, sweeping river, the blackish-green hills rolling back, densely forested, to the snowy flanks and white cap of Mt. Hood. But up that mile had to be dragged all the water for the fort, and the trading goods and

furs, and four years later Dr. McLoughlin moved his fort down to the lower prairie, a quarter of a mile from the river, even though the lower section was submerged during spring floods. And here he founded that famous old fort, known so well to missionaries, scientists, artists, rival traders, and then to the settlers. Here at Ft. Vancouver reigned John McLoughlin, six feet and more, rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed, white-haired—the Great White Chief, as the Indians called him, or the White Eagle Chief.

A Wilderness Empire
McLoughlin commanded an empire—from the crests of the main range of the Rockies to the Pacific, from the northern boundary of California almost to Sitka. The Indian population was reckoned at 80,000. To control the Indians, to control his own men, many lawless and all living in a country without law—to secure furs for the trade from California, from the Snake River country, and all between up to the Arctic Circle, to feed those men, to meet American competition along the coast and at his very doors

in the Columbia itself, to satisfy the governor and committee in London, and at last to meet the needs of incoming settlers and yet to protect his company's trade despite settlement and imposition and antagonism—John McLoughlin as Prince Rupert were no such ermine, but to use the old phrase he deserved a crown. He, too, was a great business man—far greater than men of his own day knew.

A characteristic story is told of him in meeting a danger when Ft. Vancouver was half-built and without gates. The opportunity for plunder was too great for the Indians, and plots were afoot to capture the fort. McLoughlin heard of it and sent for the leading chiefs of many tribes. Entering, in solemn Indian fashion, they squatted in the fort yard in semicircle awaiting the appearance of the Great Eagle Chief. To convince them he was a really great chief, he kept them waiting an hour—but during that hour a bare-kneed Scot, in tartan and plaid, with his wailing bagpipes, walked up and down that gateless yard playing the highland airs of old Scotland. The redskin chiefs were charmed—fascinated. When the Great Eagle Chief appeared, friendship was immediately proclaimed and the gates were up before they could change their minds.

It was in 1828 that the first American appeared late one August night, knocking at the gate, brought in by friendly Indians, one of a few escaped from an Indian attack on the Rogue River in southern Oregon. The next morning word was sent out to all the Indians to be on the lookout for the other three who escaped and bring them in safe. The Indians were well paid, for the unvarying policy of the Hudson's Bay Company was not to instigate the Indians against the Americans, as so often charged, even on the floor of Congress, but to uphold the prestige of all the white men.

Life at the fort—this was in 1832—amazed these Americans. Here they were on an unknown coast, amongst fur traders, in an unknown, savage country. They found great fields of wheat and corn and other cereals, orchards with many fruits, imported from England, great flocks and herds of horses and cattle, and a wonderfully beautiful country.

But life at the fort! Here was that great dining room with the service which so impressed fur traders and missionaries, and settlers—an English civilization of the better class. Dinner was served in courses, by men waiters, to these university-bred fur traders, in evening dress. They sat in strict observance of rank at the long table, and then, except when reports were to be written for the home ship—when clerks worked half the night—there followed the withdrawal to Bachelor's Hall, with its big open fire, walls adorned with trophies of the hunt, where they speculated upon whether there might be war in Europe, on the price of furs, the best methods of acclimation, the better class of the Hudson's Bay Company had the first traveling libraries—and the prospects of trade. Visitors, with news of the outside world were greeted with keenest cordiality and eagerness.

The coming of the brigade of boats, singing, fur-laden, down the river on the June flood was one of the great events of the year, and the coming of

the "home ship" in late summer, to bring supplies and to take back the furs, was another. Letters came overland and overseas—and sometimes missed both express and boat and were a year or two late.

"Noble John McLoughlin," said an appreciative settler years afterward. "True to his country, his company, true to his God and to himself"—John McLoughlin, long since known as "The Father of Oregon" was a truly great man.

SIR GUY LAKING'S ARMOR SALE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

As was to have been expected, great interest was aroused by the sale of the magnificent collection of armor and arms made by the late Sir Guy Laking, at Christie's on April 19 and 20. Many notable people attended, and an interesting feature was the presence of Dr. Bashford Dean, the keeper of the famous Riggs collection of armor at the Metropolitan Museum, New York. He made several purchases. Most of the important pieces were bought by Messrs. Duveen Brothers in keen competition with Mr. Felix Joubert, the medieval art expert of Chelsea. Sir Guy Laking was wisely appointed by King Edward VII keeper of the King's armor, and so it was that the wonderful collection at Windsor Castle came to be thoroughly examined, and rearranged.

A catalogue, with detailed description of every piece was made, illustrated, and is a model of what such catalogues should be. He was then appointed inspector of armories to the Wallace collection, another important post, and late keeper to the London Museum. He wrote many standard works on the subject and had devoted his entire attention to it since the age of 15. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the collection of such an enthusiast should have so many very fine examples.

Prices Paid

But the high prices were unexpected, and when one thinks of the sum of £32,317 17s. which the collection obtained, it is very large for so small a collection of 670 lots. The highest price paid for a single lot was 1600 guineas, by Messrs. Duveen, for a fine pair of gilt bronze spurs, French, of early fifteenth century, with the motto "espérance," which was that adopted by Louis II, third Duc de Bourbon (1356-1410). These spurs were found, together with an enameled horse-bit, in an oak chest, in the dry tomb of the Château du Bouchat, near St. Dourcain, sur Sioule. To the same house went at \$50 guineas a beautiful spur of gilt cop-chased with a large rowel of 32 points, chased with a checked pattern, presumably the heraldic device of the house of Dreux. This exceptionally fine specimen is mentioned and illustrated in Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier Français." The companion spur is in the Riggs collection, New York. Another fine pair of gilt bronze spurs, French, circa 1450, was bought for 400 guineas by Charles.

Of Historical Interest

A special feature of the sale was the extraordinarily fine sword pommels. There were 99 specimens of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, many inlaid with gold and silver of Italian, French, Dutch, and German workmanship, and sold for 1000 guineas to Duveen. The hilt of a sword of unusual civic interest was sold. It is presumably of the town of Coventry, engraved with the Rose of the House of York alternated with the Sun in Splendor, the badge of Edward IV. Its period is about 1460. Originally in England, the right of conferring upon a mayor a sword and sword bearer, was very grudgingly used, and during the fourteenth century only seven mayors received it. The exact date on which the mayors of London, Coventry, and Bristol acquired the privilege is unknown, but we know that in 1388 the Mayor of Coventry, who had lost the privilege, regained it when Richard II visited the town. It is not known whether the original sword taken away by the King was ever returned. The present sword of state at Coventry dates only from the



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first half of the fifteenth century. It is improbable that the hilt sold in the present sale belonged to the sword taken away in the fourteenth century. Altogether, the sale was brilliant and at times breathless in competition. The collection did not cost probably more than half of the amount realized.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

The Public Duty as to Coal
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

If a little study is applied to the coal situation in the United States, it should not be so mysterious as at first it might appear to be. There is always one phase of the human mind that blames the other fellow for any untoward condition that may occur; and while the general public poses, and has posed, as a martyr in regard to the coal situation in the United States, is the public entirely blameless itself for that condition?

In the majority report of the Coal Commission appointed by President Wilson, we find that the coal mines of the United States are capable of producing 700,000,000 tons of coal annually while the demand is "less than 5,000,000 tons annually" and "our shipping terminal facilities are such that not more than 25,000,000 tons of coal a year can at present be exported."

They further state, "irregularity of mining operations is the primary cause of the unsatisfactory conditions of the industry and results in high prices of coal and dissatisfaction among the miners," and further, "it is evidently the public's duty to aid in the stabilization of the coal market by purchasing and arranging to store as much coal as possible during the spring and summer." Now, any school boy knows that while the coal mines of the United States can produce 1,750,000 tons of coal in a year more than is required for domestic use and export, it is an utter fallacy to expect that the same task can be accomplished in seven or eight months. Therefore it has been regarded as a joke to sell many people coal in the summer months and yet it naturally follows that if every one waits until the rush is on, some one has to go short or do entirely without; and further, the commission shows that if the mines were able to produce the maximum amount of coal required in the seven or eight months, it would be absolutely impossible for the transportation facilities of the United States to move it. The commission states, "The nation's total freight-car supply was inadequate, even before the war, and many mines were shut down for longer or shorter periods as a result of car shortage." The fact is, that at the present time the coal mines of the United States operating to full capacity 30 hours per week, 12 months a year, can produce more coal than the railroads can possibly ship to destination.

Calling each other names, by implication or otherwise, does not seem to have produced any beneficial results. Suppose every one of the public concluded to do their whole duty in the matter and see if perhaps that would not have some beneficial effect on the situation.

(Signed)
E. E. PALMER.
Brazil, Iowa.

Wise Woman
SHE is saving money every meal buying second cuts, using up odds and ends, and her husband says the food has never been so good before. She is using the wonder-worker of cookery—

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REICH & LIEVRE
RICH AND LEE-AVER

THE WAFFLE MAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Men and women who worked long hours during the day in garment factories crowded the narrow sidewalks. Serious-faced, they stood in clusters discussing, in the strange, hilling nuances of their races, the events that filled their lives—the newest development in the labor situation, the grand ball of Local 146 of the Shirt Workers, the raises in rent.

The paving of the winding street was spotted with the last dull bits of sunlight that reached over flat roofs and made shadow tag still possible for the tumbling children who swarmed everywhere. Their voices, sometimes hoarse and ready, sometimes oddly beautiful in sharp contrast to unkempt appearances, rose in a prolonged din. It was swelled by the shrill cries of hucksters with everything to sell from small, stiff iridescent fish to grass-tipped bunches of tender, silvery-green asparagus. A snatch of folk song, born in the sun-drenched vineyards of distant Italy, filtered down from a high, open window. A girl with great dark eyes that snapped in the dusky shadow of a large hat laughed, richly. A fat baby slept cuddled alone in a doorway.

Suddenly the playing children rose upright so hastily that they stood in ungraceful positions, listening. All of them seemed to have heard, at the same moment, the distant cry of words, unintelligible but of perfectly clear meaning. "Oh—" and they rushed headlong, yelling, down the street, weaving like eels through the crowds, forgetting the few minutes that remained for their game in the patches of waning sunlight.

They joined other children who were pushing and pulling and dancing around a battered cart and a lean man with fierce eyes and an apron that was not fresh. In his hand was a tarnished copper tankard from which he poured a thin, white fluid into the corrugated iron resting over the glowing brazier in the depths of the cart. He kept up a running fire of talk to the children. They neither understood nor heard him. Instead they watched the tankard and the brazier. Occasionally he interspersed his loud cry that went rattling down the street against the brick faces of the buildings and increased the crowd about his cart. If their grubby little hands brought up pennies from the dark recesses of their clothes they exchanged with him for the thin, crisp golden-brown bits of pastry. If there were no pennies and none could be extracted from chance friends in the crowds of the street, they grinned just the same, a trifle less buoyantly, but nevertheless they grinned.

The people crowded the curbs and the street until far into the night. And at intervals as long as life stirred in the neighborhood the tenor cry of unintelligible words and the meaning that brought children with flying feet, could be heard.

The fat baby slept on in the shadowy doorway.

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PANAMA RESENTS ACTION IN TABOGA

United States War Department Said Not to Have Lived up to State Department's Assurances Regarding Military Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Military action by the United States in connection with the Taboga Island incident has created considerable resentment in Panama and has not tended toward the best relationships between the United States and certain South American republics, according to information obtained in Washington. While it is the opinion in the best informed circles that the acts of the military concerning which complaint has arisen, were perhaps due mainly to want of tact, and that a satisfactory outcome of the whole matter may soon be expected, it is evident that many citizens of the Republic of Panama feel that the War Department showed a rather cynical disregard of their wishes in the matter. Taboga came into prominence when Gen. John J. Pershing visited Panama. During his stay in Panama City a demonstration developed which, it now appears, was in no wise hostile to the general, but which was influenced in some degree by the feeling of the populace concerning the island.

Official Assurance Given

The Christian Science Monitor has learned that the State Department gave the Republic of Panama official assurance that no extensive military works would be undertaken at Taboga this year and that further arrangements would be made before any definite action was taken. The attitude of the Republic of Panama was that since Taboga was the home of many citizens of Panama, and had also a certain historic and sentimental interest, the taking of land should be reduced to a minimum. It was the feeling that 250 hectares would be sufficient.

The Republic of Panama also urged that work on the project go on gradually, in order that the residents of Taboga might be inconvenienced as little as possible, and offered full cooperation with the United States Government in any measures that might be necessary.

It is the contention of the residents of Panama, however, that the War Department did not comply with the State Department promise that no extensive war work would be done at once. It is said a land inspector named Genac went to Taboga at the instance of the War Department to make arrangements for the seizure of land for fortifications and that instead of going to the Foreign Office of the Republic, he endeavored to carry on negotiations with the alcalde of Taboga, who refused to recognize him. The appointment of Mr. Genac was particularly unwelcome to the Tabogans and other citizens of Panama. It is said, because he had been an adverse witness before a mixed committee to which claims against the United States were referred, and was thought to have given insufficient consideration to fair claims. It was the view in Panama that he would undertake the work with the idea of giving as little compensation as possible.

Other Causes of Dissension

The alleged attitude of the War Department, therefore, in ignoring the authorities of the Republic, the alleged failure of that department to live up to the agreement made by the State Department, and the election of Mr. Genac served to disturb relationships between Panama and the United States, but reports that the War Department would cut off the supply of drinking water used by the Tabogans caused still more serious dissension. It is alleged also that the War Department gave little heed to the wishes of the Tabogans that their historic and religious interests should be respected. Official documents give support to these allegations. The islands of Naos, Culebra, Cipro, and Flamenco were ceded with the

Canal Zone, but Taboga was not included and the Government of Panama contends that the property on Taboga should not be seized without compensation. It is also a view that the island of Tabolla would do quite as well for the fortifications, but Panama would be willing to cede a reasonable amount of the land on Taboga if there was proper compensation.

PRIMARY BARRED TO THEM, SAY NEGROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
RICHMOND, Virginia—W. F. Denny, a Negro lawyer of Richmond, has filed a petition in the city circuit court for James Taylor, Charles M. Jackson, Lee Jackson and H. R. Williams, all Negroes, who claim to have been refused the right to vote in the recent Democratic primary, when Mayor Ainslie was nominated to succeed himself, defeating John Hirschburg, the only other candidate. The claim is made that had Negroes been permitted to vote in the primary, Mr. Hirschburg would have been the nominee.

No date has been set for the hearing, but copies of the petition have been served on Mayor Ainslie and the election managers at the precinct where the Negroes allege they were prevented from voting. Mayor Ainslie says the matter is not disturbing him, inasmuch as all political parties exclude members of other parties from primary elections.

The same petition was first presented to Judge D. C. Richardson in the Hustings Court, and was refused on the ground of lack of jurisdiction.

Negro Soldier Honored

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Dr. E. E. Just, of the Department of Zoology and Physiology of Howard University, has received the first grant to be made by the National Research Council to a Negro natural scientist, according to an announcement made yesterday before the Southern Sociological Congress by Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of the university. Dr. Just is a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and was graduated from Dartmouth College.

GREEN ESTATE MUST PAY NEW YORK TAX

NEW YORK, New York—Mrs. Hetty Green had \$38,000,000 invested in the State of New York, and her estate must pay a transfer tax on approximately \$28,000,000, according to an opinion handed down yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, reversing a decision of former Surrogate Robert Ludlow Fowler, which affirmed the report of the state transfer tax appraiser that Mrs. Green had no capital invested in this State. By the opinion handed down yesterday this State will receive between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000, it is estimated.

The previous ruling that this State could not collect the amount was made on the basis of a claim by the estate that Mrs. Green was a permanent resident of Vermont, where she spent her summers.

CARPENTERS GET \$1 AN HOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CINCINNATI, Ohio—After a suspension of two months, owing to the refusal of union carpenters to continue work under their contract until May 1 at 75 cents an hour, building operations have been resumed in Cincinnati. The demand of the men for \$1.25 an hour and the counter-proposition of the building trades employers of 90 cents were compromised and a scale of \$1 an hour finally accepted. Efforts are now being made to rush many residence and factory buildings which were delayed by the strike.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FAVORED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu has adopted resolutions in favor of Hawaii's participation in the expenditure of federal funds for vocational training. Copies of the resolutions will be sent to the Hawaii delegates who will attend the special national educational conference to be held in Washington, District of Columbia.

AMERICAN TRADE HANDICAP ALLEGED

Equal Opportunity With Companies of Other Nations Asked—Value of Chambers of Commerce Abroad Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—A. R. Hager, chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, speaking on federal incorporation of foreign trade, at the convention here, said:

"The British company in China can sell products of America cheaper than American companies sell them. A number of companies managed by Americans, employing American capital, have incorporated under the Hong Kong ordinance. They would have preferred to incorporate under American laws, but have been forced to this action in order to live with other companies in China. Recently the British authorities made a ruling that all such companies must have a majority of British directors and managers. This action has just gone into effect in China, with the result that many American executives have been replaced by British. What we want is an equal opportunity with companies of other nations in foreign trade. We operate under a handicap. Remove this handicap by suitable legislation and we will hold the Chinese trade which the war developed."

Charles W. Whittemore, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Buenos Aires, Argentina, defined the value and scope of American chambers of commerce abroad. "Chambers are being organized in foreign countries," he said, "to meet the need of our foreign trade expansion. It may be that the American chambers elsewhere have problems distinct from those facing us in Latin America. We are all inspired by the same desire to protect our foreign trade and to maintain American commercial standards. The Buenos Aires chamber, from the very beginning of its work, invited people to bring their troubles to it. Where differences were adjusted through arbitration, the chamber made firm friends for American commerce."

"Every American colony in a foreign land needs this sort of central organization, whose voice is impersonal and authoritative. Until chambers abroad are in a position to perform aggressive as well as receptive service, in upholding the good name of American commerce and defending it when it is in the right, they will not entirely fulfill their mission."

"Foreign trade is a frame of mind. With adequate support, chambers abroad can expand into channels of usefulness now closed to them, and can perform their part in the great national effort to increase foreign trade, for which, by location and opportunity, they are peculiarly fitted."

INCREASE IN CANADA'S EXPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—The total amount of Canada's exports during the 12 months ending March 31 was valued at \$1,239,492,098, as against \$1,216,443,806 for the previous fiscal year and for the fiscal year of 1918 \$1,540,027,788. Canada's imports for consumption during the past year totaled \$693,643,211, showing an increase over the amount on which duty was paid of \$169,900,000. Free goods in the past year totaled \$370,872,958, making a total of imported goods for consumption of \$1,064,516,169. Total exports of merchandise went to \$1,

286,658,709, of which \$1,239,492,098 is classed as Canadian and \$47,166,611 as foreign. This does not, however, reach the 1918 total export, which was valued at \$1,586,169,792. A noteworthy fact, however, is that while exports to the United Kingdom are still falling away, those to the United States are still largely on the increase. Imports, however, from the old land continue to show a marked increase over those coming from across the border. Figures show a 40 per cent increase in imports from Britain over 1918, while from the United States the increase is less than 2 per cent. These figures are compiled in the dominion bureau of statistics.

"HOME BREW" RAID IN NEW ORLEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New Orleans News Office
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Evidence which involves more than 10,000 persons in New Orleans and Gulf Coast States for violation of the national prohibition law was gathered in a raid on the Tropical Food Products Company, 408 St. Charles Street, yesterday, according to Theodore Jacques, prohibition enforcement officer, who conducted operations. Hundreds of cases of malt, several barrels of hops and thousands of prescriptions, said to give instructions on how to make home brew "with a kick in it," were confiscated by the raiding officers and taken to the custom house as evidence. The books of the company, on which thousands of names of persons who have purchased "home brew" outfits are recorded, were taken, and Mr. Jacques declared that cases would be investigated and prosecuted. G. M. Cox, general manager, and R. M. Neely, office manager of the concern, were arrested and will be arraigned before A. H. Brown, United States Commissioner.

EGG INSPECTION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to government statistics recently issued, during the latter half of the month of March 650,000 dozens of eggs, in other words 45 carloads, were inspected under the Dominion's regulations. The carloads were pretty evenly distributed between the east and the west. The demand for inspection is gaining in popularity as both buyers and sellers have seen the benefit of handling eggs according to grade and subject to inspection in interprovincial trade, while the same plan is being applied within the provinces. Inspection is by approval at point of shipment. The maximum allowance is 12 eggs per case below grade stated. If the shipment is approved the cases are marked with the government stamp and certificates are issued. Inspection requirements for eggs shipped within the Province are the same as required for inter-provincial shipments.

SALVATION ARMY'S JUBILEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Salvation Army has recently been celebrating its jubilee in Canada, this having been postponed for four years on account of the war. At the opening of the army's program of celebration, which took the form of a Self-Denial Week, Sir George E. Foster, Acting Premier of Canada, took the chair, and in the course of a few happily chosen remarks referred to the time he saw the first detachment of the Salvation Army in Canada, adding that while he had not been able to fire many volleys for them or beat the drum, he had followed their movements with great interest. The chief characteristic of the Salvation Army was that it appeared to be able to do a great many things with a surprising amount of success.

FOREIGNERS IN MEXICO PROTEST

Those on Carranza's Train to Be Allowed to Leave Under Flag of Truce—Friendly Feeling for United States Manifested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Foreigners who were on President Carranza's train will be safeguarded, according to messages received at the State Department, yesterday, from the United States consul at Veracruz, who reports that they will be allowed to leave under a flag of truce. Mexican naval officers left Veracruz on a special train late Thursday to aid in carrying out this arrangement.

Gov. Adolfo de la Huerta of the State of Sonora has informed the United States consul at Nogales, according to a dispatch to the Department, that the Mexican civil and military authorities have given full guaranties to Mexican citizens and nationals of other countries and have accorded full security to capital invested in Mexico. It is said in this message that Mexico is disposed to promote cordial relations with the United States.

The trains used by Mr. Carranza in leaving Mexico City are reported still near San Marco, about 120 miles from the capital on the way to Veracruz. Two United States citizens, said to be J. H. Dubix of the National City Bank of New York City, and J. C. Pickwick, also said to represent a New York firm, are reported to have been passengers on one of the trains.

Frederick Body, British consular representative at Veracruz, is said to be with the Carranza party, but no definite information is available as to where that party is.

The Mexico City press, according to State Department information, has published formal statements by Gen. Pablo Gonzales and Gen. Alvaro Obregon favoring Gen. Antonio Villareal for provisional president. Other proposed candidates are Iglesias Calderon, a lawyer of Mexico City, Sanchez Ascona, who has been acting minister of foreign affairs, and Gen. Jacinto Trevino, chief of staff for General Gonzales. General Gonzales held a further conference with General Obregon on Thursday.

Seventy-five senators and deputies of the Mexican Congress decided to call an extra session to name a provisional president, who will call a general election. Sanchez Ascona said that direct relations with the diplomatic corps would not be attempted until a provisional president was chosen.

From revolutionary sources it was reported that Generals Gonzales and Obregon are in complete accord. Information regarding Mr. Carranza is awaited.

SALVADOR REBELS DEFEATED

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—Rebel forces under the leadership of Arturo Arango, who aspires to the presidency of the Republic, have been defeated by government troops commanded by Gen.

Juan Amaya near Arcatao, Department of Chaltenango, in the northern part of the country. The rebels were led into an ambush, and after a battle which lasted several hours retreated across the frontier into Honduras. Losses of the rebel forces were numerous.

SENTENCE IMPOSED ON AUTO DRIVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

LOWELL, Massachusetts—Sentences of one and three months in the house of correction for operating automobiles in the public streets while under the influence of liquor, were imposed on Omer Savignack and Wladyslaw Taraskevich by Judge Thomas J. Enwright of the police court. Both appealed.

Judge Enwright said that hereafter any man brought before him and found guilty of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor will get only one sentence—to jail.

SWIMMING AS SCHOOL STUDY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Every child in the public schools of Hawaii should learn to swim and, in fact, swimming is to become an integral part of school training, according to a decision reached recently at a meeting of the educational council of the Department of Public Instruction. In order that teachers may be equipped with training along this line, to assist in aiding the pupils, a series of demonstrations has been arranged.

NEW CHICAGO BRIDGE OPENED

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Michigan Boulevard link, connecting that thoroughfare with the North Boulevard along the lake shore, was completed yesterday by the formal opening of Rush Street bridge, spanning the Chicago River. This \$10,000,000 project was started under Mayor Carter Harrison in 1914. It is estimated that 20,000 vehicles will pass over this bridge daily.

NAVY YARD WORKERS MEET

NEW YORK, New York—Navy yard civil service employees from various parts of the country met here yesterday to consider a plan of campaign for increased pay. They also propose to establish branches of the national association of United States civil service employees in all navy yards and stations throughout the country. The meeting will last two days.

GUERNSEY COW BRINGS \$17,700

CHICAGO, Illinois—A record price of \$17,700 for a Guernsey cow was paid yesterday at a sale of cattle, held at Midlothian, Illinois, in connection with the annual meeting of the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

SUBMARINES FOR CHILE

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Dispatches from Santiago say official confirmation has been given of reports that the British Government has offered Chile a number of submarines of the latest type. The price will be low and the terms easy.

SAFEGUARD URGED IN WHEAT MARKET

Julius H. Barnes, Retiring President of Grain Corporation, Says Lifting of Control Will Present Economic Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Possible "agricultural demoralization" may follow the lifting of government control over wheat, according to a statement issued yesterday by Julius H. Barnes, president of the United States Grain Corporation, who has called a conference to meet in Washington on May 19 for the consideration of problems that will arise through the ending of the grain corporation's work. Members of Congress, Cabinet officials and members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, have been invited. "The approaching termination of the three-year stabilizing influence of the grain corporation requires most earnest consideration," said Mr. Barnes. "America's grain marketing machinery and its credit needs formerly depended on the security afforded by hedging transactions in the great grain markets."

"These hedging markets will not be restored, because of present hazards. The disorganization of Europe forces the purchase of their bread supplies by government officials, instead of through private merchants, whose thousands of differing opinions introduced a measure of cushioning against violent price fluctuations."

"A conference on May 7 of 400 representatives of wheat-handling and manufacturing traders and bankers and producers discussed this situation, menacing not alone the grain handling, but the credit structure of the country and the resulting possible agricultural demoralization."

"I cannot face termination of my office of wheat director without bringing these conditions to the attention of those who may devise steps for their correction. These difficulties center about inadequate transportation and disturbed credits, resulting in widening trade margins affecting producer and consumer, and possibly suspending the producer market entirely from time to time. No over emphasis in my judgment can possibly be laid on the need of some corrective step."

WOOLEN MILLS GRANT INCREASE

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—The American Woollen Company has announced a readjustment of wages in its local mills approximating a 15 per cent increase, to become effective on May 31. The American Woollen Company employs about 25,000 operatives in its four mills in this city.

GOLD DISCOVERY REPORTED

NOME, Alaska—Reports of the discovery of gold in northeastern Siberia have reached Nome, and many boats are awaiting the opening of navigation in readiness to carry men to the new fields.



The College Girl

WE appreciate how important is the college girl's corset. There comes a day when she must graduate from the waist, and when this time comes she needs the utmost consideration in the selection of her corset.

We have made a study of the proper corset for the young girl and take particular pleasure in recommending certain models of Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets that have been designed for them. We have found them to be all that you could wish for, supporting the figure comfortably and permitting it to develop in graceful lines.

Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets

Glen Shiras & Co. 121 Tremont St., Boston



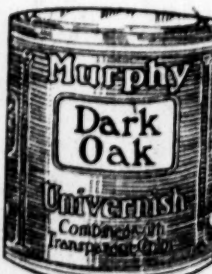
Water cannot harm it!

Univernish is as impervious to boiling water as glass. It provides a finish which is cleanly, durable and beautiful. Every inch of wood work in your kitchen and bathrooms—wherever water can touch wood—should be protected and made permanently sanitary by Univernish.

Univernish preserves linoleum and makes it easy to clean. It is an attractive and weather-proof finish for porch furniture and front doors. Any one can apply Univernish. It is as necessary to home cleanliness as soap. Write for attractive brochure No. 478 on home interiors.

Murphy Varnish Company NEWARK CHICAGO

The Douglas Varnish Company, Limited, Montreal Canadian Associate



The ARGYLE

\$10.00

An Oxford with that Custom Look

Look at its fine points. Made of rich tan leather with a broad low heel, flat forepart and graceful receding toe. A thoroughly fashionable shoe with fit and comfort in its up to date lines. You can look around a lot without finding an oxford that even touches this new dressy model for style, finish and fit. Priced exceptionally low when quality is considered.

Walk-Over Shops

Walk-Over Shoes Are Sold in Leading Cities Throughout the World

A. H. Howe & Sons

170 Tremont St., Boston 378 Washington St., Roxbury

PEAK IN SHOE PRICES REACHED

Well-Defined Tendency Is Seen Toward Conservatism, Which Calls for Footwear of Good Quality at Reasonable Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Apparently the peak in high prices for shoes has been reached and there is a well-defined tendency toward conservatism which calls for footwear of good quality at reasonable prices instead of highly adorned shoes at high prices. Although business is reported to be good, there appears to be a period of hesitancy as prices and lines are being readjusted.

Manufacturers are working out the problem, and in due time will put on the market more footwear possessing style and quality, which will insure service.

Leather has dropped in value 25 per cent during the last six months and the cost of the minor materials has fallen off more or less, but labor has not become cheaper.

One large shoe manufacturer, who has just returned from the west says: "The volume of business on medium grade products placed by retailers for future deliveries is greater than at any previous period. This applies to a marked degree to the south, southeast and southwest."

"Notwithstanding the large volume there is a conservative attitude displayed by merchants located in the larger cities. This conservative attitude, which is wholesome, is occasioned by the feeling that the peak of prices has been reached and that there is no advantage in piling up merchandise in excess of normal requirements."

"In order to secure deliveries in time for the fall season, however, even these merchants will be forced to place reasonably large orders within 30 or 45 days."

"Factories making high-grade shoes may be affected by the agitation against high prices, but this will be reflected in greater volume of purchases in the medium and cheaper grades of shoes."

"For some reason Chicago and the adjacent northwestern territory is reluctant to place orders for future commitments. This is the only section of the country where the conservative attitude borders on pessimism."

"Practically all plants dealing in basic commodities and even plants dealing in luxuries have booked sufficient fall orders to guarantee full production for the next four or five months."

"The deterring facts are tight money and the labor situation. The reduction in exports as yet does not indicate a condition which would bring about unemployment and idle plants."

"Prices of shoes made from desirable and prime materials remain approximately the same. Shoes made from materials of medium and cheaper grade are being purchased more freely. This will result to the advantage of the industry as a whole and the community at large."

Pledge Circulated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WINCHESTER, Massachusetts—The following individual pledge is being circulated here: "Until such time as conditions change, I do most solemnly pledge to do all in my power to reduce the high cost of living by simplifying my needs in food, clothing and all personal expenses. I also promise to cooperate as fully as possible with the Fortnightly Committee in charge of this work."

English Offer on Men's Clothes
NEW YORK, New York—England is ready to sell to American merchants men's clothing, all wool, that can be retailed at 20 per cent profit at prices little more than half those now charged here, according to J. C. Shannon, member of a London manufacturing concern, now here. "We can produce suits, transport them to America, pay the duty and sell them to the retailer for \$32 each," Mr. Shannon asserted. "The same quality suits are now selling here for \$60 to \$80. Ours could be retailed at \$38.40 and yield a 20 per cent profit."

Potato Acreage Reduced
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A 5 per cent reduction in the acreage planted to potatoes and a 29 per cent falling off in areas devoted to beans are indicated for this season in reports received by the United States Bureau of Markets from its field agents. High prices for potato seed and the shortage of farm labor were given as the main reasons for the reduction in potato planting, while the unsatisfactory market for beans caused a smaller acreage to be planted to that crop.

Warrants for Candy Makers
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Warrants have been issued by the federal authorities for the arrest of officers of the Bunte Brothers Candy Company of Chicago for alleged violation of the Lever Act and making excessive profits on sugar. It is charged the firm sold 1,288,150 pounds of sugar at a profit ranging from 10 to 18 cents per pound. The sugar is said to have been purchased in New Orleans at an average price of 13.2 cents per pound and sold at an average price of 23.4 cents per pound. The total profit is said to have been \$204,143.63. Freight charges on the sugar are alleged to be only 43 cents per hundred pounds.

Members of the firm are said to have admitted they have no license to sell sugar at wholesale, as is required by law for sugar dealers doing an annual business of \$100,000, and it was considered by the candy company that no permit was necessary, since the firm

was in the candy business and so handles sugar.

The case against George H. Holt, filed previous to the issuance of the Bunte warrants, has been characterized by him as a stupid attempt at "blackmail" and that it was started about a purchase of sugar which was to be brought from Canada, for which it has not been possible to get an export license from the Canadian Government.

Boycott of Candy and Soda

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—A period devoid of candy and ice cream soda is facing the members of the Housewives League of Marion County, if they obey the resolution adopted by the organization as an effort toward reducing the price of sugar and increasing the supply.

The members have agreed to "abstain from buying candy, soft drinks, ice cream and such other luxuries that require sugar in their preparation until there is a surplus and a reduction in price." All women of the State and Nation are urged to join "this crusade against the high cost of living and profiteering."

Hawaii Vegetables Cost More

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Oahu Producers Association, which includes practically all vegetable growers on this island, have increased the price of their products. There are now no more 5-cent bunches of vegetables, these having increased to 10 cents. Each bunch contains about 25 per cent more produce than those which sold for a nickel.

Army Surplus Beef Nearly Sold Out

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The army surplus of frozen beef probably will be exhausted through sales to the public by the end of this week. Since April 13 daily sales have averaged 500,000 pounds, the price having been maintained at 10½ cents a pound.

VALUE OF PRISON INDUSTRIALIZATION

Men Become Self-Supporting, and Help Their Dependents With Their Pay, While Also Contributing to Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Prison labor can be utilized to good advantage in increasing production, in the opinion of C. B. Rogers, president of the prison board of Alabama, who told of the gratifying results following the industrializing of these institutions there, in his address on the second day of the convention of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor yesterday at the Hotel Billmore. The 2000 or more men engaged in useful work in Alabama prisons last year produced about \$775,000 worth of marketable products, he said, and expect to pass the \$800,000 mark this year. These men receive pay according to their ability, out of which the State reserves enough to cover their maintenance. They support their dependents and thus are not public charges. They are given work for which they are adapted as far as possible.

Mr. Rogers said that the lease system, which had been a blot on the South, had been abolished in Florida for two months, except in certain modified forms. Under this system the warden leased out a number of prisoners to a producing interest and the State had no control of them while they were away. Great hardships often have been inflicted on such prisoners, he said, and while in this service they were virtually slaves.

Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, chairman of the executive committee, told of the successful work done by prisoners in the penitentiary at Trenton, New Jersey, where they are also paid for their labor. Their chief work is making shoes, he said, many of which were used by the doughboys. They sometimes receive as high as \$3.40 a day, from which is deducted \$1.03 to cover their maintenance cost to the State. These men are contented, knowing that they are saving money and supporting their dependents, and often come out greatly steadied in habits.

The importance of helping the prisoner readjust himself to civilian life before his release and to fit him for earning a livelihood was emphasized by Adolph Lewisohn and other penologists on the opening day of the convention on Thursday at Columbia University.

"Prisoners should be paid for their work so that they can have sufficient funds to get a second start. The kind of work for which prisoners are best suited should be considered as far as possible," said Mr. Lewisohn.

Substitution of the honor system in farm labor for the county jails was advocated by leading penologists. "Penal institutions as they exist today must go," said Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison, who recommended industrializing state prisons. "The work of placing Sing Sing on an industrial basis has made marked advancement," he said. "The prisoners welcome work and are glad to be engaged in useful, congenial occupations."

The honor system is a practical substitute for handcuffs, according to Edward C. R. Bagley, deputy commissioner of correction of Massachusetts.

"If found unworthy, the prisoners are deprived of the privilege of farm work, but under ordinary conditions they are supervised by unarmed guards," he said. "The number of prisoners has greatly decreased, there being only 2300 prisoners in the entire state, which we think probably due to the honor system."

RAILROAD WAGE ADVANCE DEMANDED

Representative of Locomotive Firemen Forecasts Crisis if Relief Is Not Granted—Says Public Is Being Deceived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Statements to make the public believe that wage increases to the railroad employees will increase rates which will be multiplied four or five times in living costs, indicate, if the public is unable to prevent it, as has been said, that this is a "government for, of and by an organized plunder-bond," according to Timothy Shea, assistant president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, in his final argument yesterday before the Railroad Labor Board.

"Let no man be blind to the fact that a crisis in the railroad industry is at hand," said Mr. Shea. "Six weeks ago we achieved the almost impossible feat of persuading men to return or to continue at work without securing for them any immediate relief, and with nothing but promises as to the future, and now we have every evidence that these men are concluding that they have been fooled again. 'One great trouble with the American people is that they never believe that anything disagreeable is going to happen until it has actually happened. There is not even an implied threat in calling attention to another impending industrial catastrophe. It is a simple statement of fact. The railroad workers must have relief, and they must be given relief at once. There is another phase of the situation to which attention should be called. Notice has already been served on the public that whatever railroad rate increase may be necessitated by increases in wages to railroad workers, that increase will be multiplied four or five times by the profiteers and added to the already intolerable burden of the cost of living. The public is told that it is helpless to prevent this. If that is true, it is a sad commentary on our political institutions, for it means that this is a government for, of and by an organized plunder-bond.'"

"In this connection the public should understand that if it were not for the profiteers, railroad workers could be given a square deal and a living wage without any increase in rates. Next to wage earners and salaried people, the railroad workers are the greatest victims of the profiteers. Railway equipment corporations, the Steel Trust, the coal barons and the petroleum pirates have grown fat on the excessive and unjustified profits they have exacted from the railroads, and unless some means is found to curb their greed they will gobble up the greater part of the billions which the railroads must spend for new equipment, betterments, and materials of all kinds during the next few years. The Railroad Labor Board may not have the authority to deal with this phase of the railroad problem, but there must be some governmental agency that has the necessary power and the courage to exercise it."

Mr. Shea said that in a comparison of earnings for eight hours of labor, locomotive firemen rank seventy-seventh among occupations and industries for which authoritative data are available, and that only nine occupations are paid less.

Labor Leaders' Appeal
Right of Free Speech Said to Be Issue—Steel Strike Threatened
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pittsburgh News Office
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Labor's fight to determine whether it is to be deprived of the right of free speech and assemblage was launched in the county court here yesterday, when L. K. Porter and Albert D. Silver, attorneys, filed an appeal from the sentence imposed last Monday on six labor leaders who attempted to hold a meeting in the city of Duquesne in defiance of Mayor Crawford, who had

refused to issue a permit for the meeting.

Judge T. C. Jones, who heard the appeal, released the six labor leaders, the Rev. William M. Fincke, representative of the Civil Liberties Bureau; J. L. Beaghen, R. W. Riley, James G. Saucy, Bozo Danich and John Olchro, in \$200 bail. The men had gone to jail on Monday to serve 30 days after refusing to pay fines of \$100 imposed by Mayor Crawford. Counsel for the men stated the appeal would be carried to the Supreme Court, if necessary.

Coincident with the filing of the appeal, it was learned that the organizers of the steel workers plan another nation-wide strike next August. Organizers have been working in plants since the last strike ended, it is said, perfecting their organization for the next walkout.

Work for All in Chicago
Industrial Situation Better than in Other Large Cities
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago is in a much better situation industrially than other large cities in the country since the tie-up caused by the switchmen's strike. With Cleveland and Detroit reporting thousands of men out of work because of transportation difficulties in getting raw materials, in Chicago there is practically no unemployment caused by the strike, according to reports made to the Chicago Association of Commerce. Instead, men are coming here from other cities for work and finding it. Switchmen who did not return to their former work have gone into factories and other employments which pay more than the railroad work. By employing these men, railroad officials say that the manufacturers are simply standing in their own light, as the lack of men in the railroad yards is likely to create a condition even worse than when the strike was on, because of the congestion of freight.

The coal situation is not improving as fast as desired, and officials of coal companies look for a serious shortage if cars cannot soon be released to carry coal from the mines. It is estimated that more than 1000 cars of coal are now lying in Chicago freight yards waiting to be unloaded, while foodstuffs and live stock are being moved instead.

CELEBRATION OF JAMESTOWN LANDING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Richmond News Office
RICHMOND, Virginia—The annual pilgrimage to Jamestown took place on Thursday, under the auspices of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. It was the anniversary of the landing of the first English colonists on this continent on May 13, 1607, 13 years before the Pilgrims landed.

The year beginning with July 30, 1619, marked the preparations for the departure of the Pilgrims from Holland, but in Virginia saw the formal meeting of a legislative assembly representing a colony which had 12 years of history behind it.

The appropriation of funds recently by the Virginia General Assembly for the preservation of places of historic interest in Jamestown has awakened renewed enthusiasm on the part of Virginians in the preservation of its ancient landmarks and making more generally public the historical facts in connection therewith.

TRUCK SERVICE ON COOPERATIVE PLAN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—About 400 trucks will be used by combined commercial interests in this city, in their fight against the union truckmen and truck-owners, to restore transportation to piers where strikes are in progress. A committee of merchants, headed by Alfred E. Marling, chairman of the committee for the rights of the public in the transportation of goods, will take up plans for the new service. There are sufficient funds for the purpose, it is announced, and the service will be conducted on a cooperative basis. The plan includes preparations to protect the men employed on the trucks.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN POSTAL SERVICE
Men Are Leaving for Better Paid Work, Injuring Affecting Morale, and Standards Have Been Lowered, Says Employee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—John S. Foley, a member of the executive board of the National Association of Letter Carriers, and president of Branch 34 of this city, says that never before has the postal service faced such critical conditions as confront it now, when business men are becoming aroused over defects in the operation of the mails. He attributes the difficulties to low wages.

"The people of the United States wish the postal service to occupy the place originally intended, when service and not surplus was the goal sought," declared Mr. Foley. "Among the reasons for the unsatisfactory conditions he gave the following:

"Those who take examinations for admission and qualify refuse to accept the positions when they are made acquainted with employment conditions. There are thousands of vacancies with no lists of eligible men from which they can be filled. The resignations of trained employees to accept employment at more remunerative salaries has affected the morale of those who remain."

"The standard of tests for the admission of candidates has been lowered, with the result that the men now obtained are not up to the former grade of efficiency. When men in the lower grades do not do efficient work now, how are they going to be able to discharge their duties properly when they are promoted to supervisory positions?"

"Examinations are held once a month, with very little success, and in Brooklyn every two weeks, while some cities have given up holding them altogether, as compared with the former practice of testing applicants once a year."

"There are more than 200 vacancies in the regular carrier force in Detroit, and a relative number in the clerical department. For the past four or five years the service has been deteriorating throughout the country until now it is bordering on collapse. If nothing is done to alleviate the distress by July 1, it is a question how any satisfaction to the public can be given."

The postmaster of Washington, District of Columbia, has issued a statement saying that there are several thousand vacancies which might be filled by former service men, and he urges postal men to seek recruits among them, according to the "Argument and Brief in Behalf of Increased Compensation for Letter Carriers Employed in the City Delivery Service of the United States." The same document, which is issued by the National Association of Letter Carriers, states that in 25 cities located in Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, 16 cities were obliged to hold special examinations to obtain substitutes for emergencies. Seven cities had to go back to old lists to find men to help out. Eighteen cities were forced to hire temporary employees, principally schoolboys, while six were unable to obtain assistance of any kind.

Situation in Distributing Room
It is estimated that if 100 men were withdrawn from the Boston office distributing room the service could not be restored in six months. Most of the present employees entered the service as picked men on examination. Now it is impossible to find men to fill the positions.

The vacation of letter carrier offers, with its maximum salary of \$1200, not quite \$25 a week, now temporarily increased to \$1650 a year in some cases, only 40 cents an hour, advanced by a bonus to 60 cents an hour.

An applicant is enrolled as a substitute carrier, and as such is not entitled to the eight-in-ten-hour law, the vacation law, or the Sunday and holiday compensatory time law. The average period of service as a substitute carrier has been four years, with average earnings of less than \$50 a month, it is asserted. He must report for duty at 5 a. m., and be subject to call for duty until midnight.

Postal men claim that every branch of the service is underpaid.

NAVAL BASE PROPOSED
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—Fanning Island's present harbor and other possible landing places will soon be subjected to critical surveys and test borings by A. L. Perfect and S. B. Little, representing the British Admiralty, in view, it is understood, of the proposed future establishment of a naval base on the cable landing island. The two experts arrived here direct from London on their way to Fanning to investigate conditions there on behalf of the Admiralty. They brought five tons of surveying instruments, materials and boring equipment with them, and these are being reloaded into the cable schooner Kestrel.

SENATOR UNDERWOOD NAMED
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—United States Senator Oscar W. Underwood, the Democratic leader, was nominated to succeed himself in the Alabama state primary election last Tuesday. Complete official returns yesterday gave: Underwood, 65,870; Musgrove, 56,563; Weakley, 8,640. For the short term of senatorship, Representative J. T. Heflin was nominated by 11,865 over Capt. Frank White. Former Gov. Emmet O'Neal, who made his campaign on the light wine and beer issue, was third.

TEAMSTERS WANT \$40 A WEEK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Team owners of St. Louis have refused a demand made by teamsters that they be given a flat increase to \$40 a week. The men have announced that they will remain at work pending negotiations with the employers. The scale as presented was: teamster driving two-horse team, \$40; 4-horse team, \$50; and 3-horse team \$45 a week. About 1800 men are affected.

WOMAN'S SECTION OF LABOR PARTY
Many Suffragists Say Attitude of Delaware Legislature Drives Women From Old Parties
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—A group of suffragists and leaders of the American Labor Party will hold a luncheon conference today at the Civic Club to organize a woman's section of the Labor Party. Many suffragists are saying that the continued refusal of the Delaware Legislature to ratify the suffrage amendment is one of the causes operating to drive women voters out of the old parties and into the Labor Party and other independent political movements.

Many intelligent and capable suffrage workers, both in this country and in Great Britain, have joined the Labor Party," said Mrs. H. Toscan Bennett of the national advisory committee of the Woman's Party yesterday. "The interests of women and the interests of the workers have not fared well at the hands of the old parties. Women who worked and sacrificed for suffrage did so because they wished to use the vote to build a more humane civilization. The workers and the newly enfranchised women have many fundamental political aims in common."

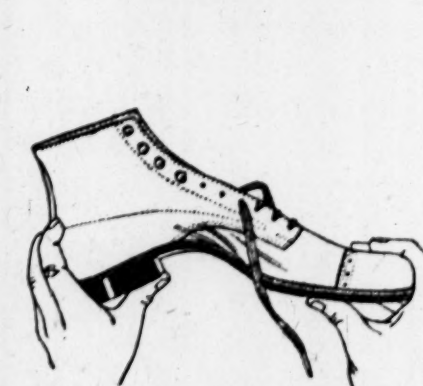
Mrs. Gordon Horrie, acting president of the New York State League of Women Voters, declared that many members of that organization are studying with interest the Committee of Forty-Eight and the Labor Party. "Even many who are enrolled with the Democratic and Republican parties are looking to the new movements with sympathy and hoping they will contribute valuable ideas to our political life," said Mrs. Horrie.

Party Action Commended
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The American Labor Party of Greater New York has telegraphed James F. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, now holding a convention in Altoona, Pennsylvania, that its action in voting in favor of a state Labor Party "has brought the most important industrial section of the United States into the political movement of the workers," and "marks a significant advance of organized labor."

Forecasting victory for the Pennsylvania workers in the coming election, William John, chairman of the New York American Labor Party, said: "The solidarity of the leaders and the rank and file of the Pennsylvania Labor Party will make its success inevitable."

ART MUSEUM DIRECTORS ELECT
WORCESTER, Massachusetts—The American Association of Art Museum Directors closed its annual convention here yesterday with discussions of technical art matters. Officers elected for next year are: President, George W. Stevens, of Toledo, Ohio; vice-president, Clyde H. Burroughs, of Detroit, Michigan; secretary and treasurer, Robert H. Hashe, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

"Nature Tread"



A shoe that doesn't quarrel with nature, but assists it toward greater foot usefulness and comfort—that is the Coward "Nature Tread" Shoe.

It is made for men and women who believe their feet can serve them best when permitted to comfortably do the work for which they are made.

It is the "natural foot" shoe—a shoe of perfect alignment and balance—that is light and yet sturdy—giving freedom and support in one.

Sold Nowhere Else
James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
(Near Warren St.)

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America's famous year-round resort—society assembles a veritable galaxy of well-known people and distinctive dress, fashioned in the world-known MALLINSON'S Silks of Luxe

DEW-KIST INDESTRUCTIBLE VOILE
In plain colors and new prints
KUMSI-KUMSA CHINCHILLA SATIN THISLDU
NEWPORT CORD DREAM CREPE
FISHER-MAID KHAKI-KOOL KLIMAX SATIN
ROSHANARA CREPE DELUXKNIT
(All trade mark names)
By the yard at the best Silk Departments—in wearing apparel at the better Garment Departments and Class Shops.
Look for the name MALLINSON on the selvage
H. R. MALLINSON & COMPANY, Inc.
"The New Silks First"
NEW YORK

Catherine Calvert in a de luxe edition of out-dooring clothes interpreted by Herman Butler in NEWPORT CORD.

MALLINSON'S DEW-KIST MALLINSON'S KUMSI-KUMSA MALLINSON'S DREAM CREPE

MALLINSON'S PUSSY WILLOW MALLINSON'S INDESTRUCTIBLE VOILE

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FRANCE HOPES FOR AUSTRALIAN TRADE

Special Mission Under General Pau Visited the Island Continent in Order to Establish Closer Commercial Relationship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Commonwealth Government, cognizant of the international camaraderie, especially between the French and the men of the Australian Imperial Force, which the war developed, conceived the idea of requesting the French Government to send over to Australia a special mission with a view not only of strengthening the feelings of friendship that already existed, but also to help to establish, on the conclusion of the war, relations which, as regards commerce and intellectual and social intercourse, would be mutually beneficial. With this invitation New Zealand cordially associated herself.

The invitation was heartily welcomed by Mr. Clemenceau and his colleagues, and the mission was accordingly formed, originally under the direction of Albert Metin, a former Minister of State, but later under that distinguished soldier, General Pau.

Hearty Welcome Given

The mission has now presented its report and it covers a large and varied field. During the four months the mission spent in Australia it visited the several states in turn. Everywhere throughout the island continent the heartiest of welcomes was extended to the visitors and the visit was an unequalled success. No facility was withheld that would tend to promote the object in view. Many and varied were the subjects which were searched into, and the further investigation proceeded, the more evident it became that the commercial intercourse that obtained between the two countries before the war might be easily and greatly extended when peace was reestablished.

On all sides and in every circle, political, commercial, industrial, municipal, and scholastic, the mission found good will toward France. "The doors of Australia are open to you," said the mercantile classes; "we want you to come. It is you whom we would like to take the place formerly held by Germany, which from henceforth we should be glad to see altogether excluded." The mission found without exception a unanimous desire for the continuance of Franco-Australian friendship, as firm in peace as it was throughout the war. As General Pau remarks in his interesting and instructive report: "There is here a wonderful and exceptional opportunity, of which we should take advantage. And there is here also a duty toward these faithful friends which it behooves us to fulfill."

Statistics Misleading

It would be misleading to quote without explanation the official statistics as to the volume of trade between the two countries in the past. During the five years 1909-13, France's imports from Australia rose from £6,470,000 to £9,684,000, and her exports during the same period from £1,784,000 to £2,222,000. But, as the General points out, "these figures do not give an exact representation of the truth. We buy on the London market many Australian products, and Australia, on the other hand, buys there also a fair number of French goods. As it is very difficult to trace all goods back to their true place of origin, it follows that the trade figures on both sides ought to be higher than appears above."

This correction, the report candidly admits, does not make up for either the "regrettable paucity" of France's sales nor the "grave lack of equilibrium" between the imports and exports from and to Australia, adding, "if we are good buyers, we are, on the contrary, deplorably poor sellers." France must, therefore, make a vigorous effort to develop exportation. The opportunity is excellent. Aided by the practical elimination of Germany, France should endeavor to take the place, or at least part of the place, that Germany formerly occupied in the markets of the Commonwealth.

Other Competitors Active

In pre-war days France was a large European purchaser of Australia's products, and occupied the second place among the Commonwealth's customers, immediately after the United Kingdom. Her purchases in Australia are likely to increase rather than diminish, and if, at the same time, her sales simply rise to the level of Germany's in 1913, complete equilibrium will not be far from attainment.

In endeavoring to establish equilibrium in her commerce with Australia, France, as the mission discovered, must not be blind to the fact that although Germany has—for the present at any rate—been eliminated as a competitor, her place has been partially, if not permanently, filled by competitors whose powers of production have not been diminished by the war. The United States and Japan have largely developed their trade with the Commonwealth, and France will find them in her path. But their very success proves that Australia's capacity of consumption is great, and if France's efforts are rightly directed, there is no reason why her export trade with the Commonwealth should not attain a worthy and balancing amplitude.

More Direct Relations Needed

This consummation will be the easier, provided that certain errors of the past are avoided or rectified. If commercial relations are to be fuller in the future, they must also be more direct and intimate. The means of communication in the past were notoriously insufficient, and a great part of the cargo between France and Australia was not carried

in French ships. The United States, Germany, and Japan, on the other hand, had regular and direct lines which, in the case of the first and last mentioned, have been extended. The Messageries Maritimes, the solitary direct French service, which was discontinued during the war, was designed primarily for passenger and not merchandise traffic. The mission emphasizes the vital importance of the question of transport, and to promote trade development urges the establishment of a line of steamers worthy of France, especially a line of cargo steamers. The absence of direct lines is a formidable obstacle to the development of business which must be removed.

French Agency Established

While the successful work of the French Consul-General, established in Sydney, in promoting mutual interests was appreciated and commended by the mission, which also gave praise to the French Chamber of Commerce of Sydney, it was felt that in order to encourage, assist and support the efforts of French exporters the Consul-General ought to be supplemented by a special and exclusively commercial organization. The mission's strong representations on this point impressed the French Government, with the result that before General Pau and his colleagues left Australia they were able to announce the creation of an agency for French commerce to be located at Sydney.

The eminently practical report from the pen of General Pau closes with a note of optimism and an appeal. "The war," he writes, "has created conditions in Australia so favorable to action by us, that we are sure that the like will not occur again. Let us then seize the unique opportunity, and clasp the hand of friendship tendered to us, and do everything in our power to establish this friendship between France and Australia on a sure, lasting foundation."

PULP ENTERPRISES NEED TO BE INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The present cost of paper and the resulting increase in the expense of producing newspapers was dealt with by Staley Cousins at a recent luncheon at the Connaught Rooms to the members of the Fifty Club, a body connected almost entirely with the paper trade. Before the war, said Mr. Cousins, they consumed and exported from England 33,000 tons of paper and boards weekly, of which two-thirds were manufactured in this country. It was largely because paper was dumped by Germany that prices had been kept so low, so that most British makers had not the heart to go ahead with new enterprises. Owing to the war they had come up against a world shortage which was likely to last for some time, because as quickly as pulp mills were put down, the world demand for paper would be increased.

Consequently unless they went ahead with pulp enterprises speedily, the prices was bound to keep up, and might even go higher. The present quotation showed an advance of 600 per cent on pre-war prices for pulp alone, and he could not agree that this was justified. If suppliers of raw material would be satisfied with a very handsome and substantial profit per ton, they could put their goods in at anything between four to four and a half times pre-war prices, and this would save the industry on raw materials alone, exclusive of that supplied by the colonies, a sum of nearly £12,000,000 per annum.

In addition to the present importation of pulp, amounting to about 720,000 tons dry-weight per annum, the colonies could supply a further 150,000 to 200,000 tons, and it only required enterprise to accomplish this at comparatively small cost. High prices were bad for all paper consumers, Mr. Cousins said, and still worse for the country in general, because they would arrive at a time when they would be paying out annually the enormous sum he had mentioned if the high prices were maintained, and which extra production of raw materials could alone redeem considerably. It was in the paper manufacturers' interest to supply paper at low prices because it was out of their pocket, but it was impossible for them to assist consumers with low prices when the raw materials were sky high, as at present.

SUMMER SUPPLY OF WATER IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt.—The need of increasing the summer supply of water beyond that available today is being strongly impressed upon the public this summer. As a result of the low levels on the White Nile, the river which provides practically the whole of the river discharge from March till July, the water supply reaching Egypt from the Sudan is exceptionally small, and were it not for the Assuan Dam more than half of the present summer crops would probably have to be abandoned.

As it is, very great difficulties are being experienced at the present, when there are heavy demands for water in order to sow the cotton crop and to complete the rearing where necessary of the earlier crops. After April the immediate demands fall off somewhat as cotton in the northern half of the Delta does not require its second watering until some 40 days after sowing. It seems likely that the rice crop, which had already been restricted to 150,000 acres, may be further curtailed, but this would be unfortunate as the price of rice owing to the present shortage is extraordinarily high. Certainly the sooner the Nile Commission completes its inquiries and permits the government to carry out a definite policy of increasing the water supply the better it will be for Egypt.

SOCIALIZATION OF GERMAN CINEMAS

Tendency to Control Everything May Be Extended to Films—Progress May Be Stifled

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Among all the other projects of socialization, constantly cropping up in the Germany of the present day that of the cinema meets with an opposition that is as violent as the arguments urged on the other side.

It must not be forgotten that during the war, when imports of every description ceased, films were among the first luxuries to disappear. Films worth seeing, that is to say, for tattered American and Italian pictures were shown for far beyond their usual allotted span. That was in the early days of a period that was to last longer than anybody had dreamed. Not long afterwards it became apparent that business heads in the Fatherland were as alive to the opportunities of the shining hour in the cinema industry as ever they had been in other lines and in other climes.

Film companies sprang up, of mushroom growth but in many cases of considerable staying power. If some vanished from the face of the earth almost before the printers' bill for advertisements was paid, others maintained a foothold in the face of odds that happier producers can barely guess at. Almost everything was lacking, from celluloid for the strips of film to wire for mounting the decorations. The price of all that goes to make up the contents of a well-equipped studio was almost prohibitive. There were few good actors and no good managers.

Foresight Shown

All these difficulties were surmounted by the foresight of the few discriminating ones who guessed what the future of the cinema might be in a country that takes its pleasures seriously. Money was put into the enterprise and German plodding did the rest. Some of the results are as good as those in countries that excelled from the very beginning. The serious thinkers were drawn toward an enterprise that seemed fraught with possibilities of propaganda untold. Professors started writing for the film, about the film, against the film. Berlin went film-mad; strange to say, in spite of all the attempts of the art town Munich to attract some of the trade, it has centralized completely in the capital. Attempts elsewhere seem bound to fail.

All the urgent pamphlets of the said professors to prove the enormous artistic influence that may be wielded by the screen have yet failed to persuade the general public that what they really want to see is the good story, with as much sentiment as can be crowded into five acts. Always better at copying than inventing, no special line has been struck out until lately. A boom in detective stories gave way on the abolition of the censorship to one in "morality" films, and these latter roused the professors in question to combine with those communistic souls who are eager to socialize everything. "If morality be taught at

all on the cinema it is better that the state take it in hand than leave it a matter for questionable enterprise."

Money May Be Wasted

It is quite possible that those who argue on behalf of the socialization do not realize the hopeless tendency of the country to control everything by hard and fast rules and regulations and so deeply ingrained that it did not—could not—pose with the old régime. Nobody fights the project particularly save the trade. Managers declare that progress will be stifled and the picture house lessees by trash instead of insisting on good pictures that draw. The industry will suffer and millions of marks invested be thrown away. Moreover, and this is an argument that tells, the German film will enter the international market so heavily handicapped that all hopes set upon a budding export may be regarded as destroyed at the outset.

Until now the voices clamoring for the contrary have been silent to this last contention. It is hoped that there exists a big future for the film export when national feeling has diminished a little. Besides, exporters camouflage where necessary. The result in the trade has been a pause in the output of "moralities." Ghost and mystery pictures, a weird and E. A. Poe-like treatment of romantic stories fill the houses nightly. And the trade trusts that there are so many other things to occupy the attention of the Communists that it may be given a little respite.

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE IRISH ARRESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The release of Alderman O'Brien from Wormwood Scrubs is regarded here as a wise move on the part of the government, apart from the justice or the mercy of it. It is tantamount to either an admission of the injustice of his arrest, or of his detention without trial. It is felt that anyone arrested in the act of committing lawlessness, or on suspicion of having done so, is at least entitled to a fair trial under British law.

Mr. Shanahan, M. P., was recently arrested, as also was Mr. Ginnell, M. P. Mr. Ginnell is well known as the one-time leader of "cattle drivers" and of others who protested against the holdings of lands in Ireland as large cattle ranches. He advocated, perhaps with more vigor than discretion, the splitting up of large holdings as the antidote to debilitating emigration which annually drained the country of its young manhood, and compelled farmers' younger sons, farm laborers and others to seek a livelihood elsewhere, while bullocks fattened on fair fields which could well be spared for tillage and small farms. As events proved, Mr. Ginnell's revolutionary doctrine was justified. The war proved it to be progressive rather than aggressive. Had his advice been followed, it is claimed that 1914 would have found Ireland prepared to feed Great Britain, with a little bit over for her allies.

PISGAH FOREST INJURED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina.—Fire has done great damage in the Pisgah National Forest, especially in the famous pink beds. Starting from sparks from a lumber company's locomotive, the fire burned over 250 acres.

RAILWAY GROUPING IN GREAT BRITAIN

Plans Are Considered to Abolish Wasteful Competition by Pooling Arrangement of Companies on the East and West Coasts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Until the plans of the British Ministry of Transport in regard to its "grouping" proposals are more fully revealed, opinion in railway circles is restrained in its expression on the subject. There is, of course, nothing new in grouping. Before the war, to take the two examples which most affect the north of England, there was the "three Greats" group, the Great Eastern, the Great Northern, and the Great Central, who concluded a period of uneconomical competition by a pooling arrangement.

There was also a corresponding working agreement entered into by the Midland, the London and North Western, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire railways, which formed the north-western group. The two combinations, formed for similar purposes, are to be the basis of the new north-eastern group, to which the North-Eastern Railway is now added, and the midland group, which will also include the North Staffordshire Railway, which operates largely in the same geographical area. These two combinations will form alternative and, presumably, competitive routes for the Scottish traffic. The situation here is not seriously altered except by the definite inclusion of the North-Eastern Railway into a group with the "Three Greats" instead of leaving it in its former position of "splendid isolation" with friendly relations with both groups.

Rolling Stock May Be Grouped

The grouping system is ostensibly, to effect economies and to eliminate wasteful competition. In which direction these results are to be obtained is not at present indicated, and railway men are anxiously awaiting the development of the scheme. In all probability there will be a pooling management for each group, though for some time at least this will not be completely effected, as each line has its own local interests which can be most effectively looked after by the present managerial arrangements.

Economies in the use of rolling stock may well be effected by grouping, and it is probable that there will be a rearrangement eventually, of the present separate building of stock, centers for locomotives, and rolling stock, carriage and wagon building and engine construction, being concentrated at fewer places than at present. All this will take time. There is the question of the managerial and administrative staffs of the various individual companies to be carefully considered, though this may not present the difficulties which some of the critics of the Ministry anticipate.

Services May Be Curtailed

A really more important question is that of public facilities. The intimation that services may be curtailed will not be good news for the public, who are already suffering

from inadequate accommodation in some directions. The cross-country services have been greatly curtailed during the war; they have not yet been restored to anything like their pre-war standard, and great inconvenience is now occasioned to persons having to undertake a cross-country journey. Up-to-date transport does not lie in the direction of further reduction on these heads. Any scheme which means forcing traffic into the particular channels against the desires of those who create it is virtual nationalization and ultimate inefficiency.

An interesting practical question which arises in any formal and statutory grouping is in regard to the traffic carried through the ports. If there is a veto to be placed on competition to the ports, it is conceivable that certain districts quite apart from the railway interests may be very seriously affected. Take the case of the Humber. At present the companies serving Hull and Grimsby are greatly interested in obtaining traffic for Lancashire. Should the Minister say this competition must cease, and Lancashire imports be diverted to the Mersey, the Humber ports being restricted to the new "North-Eastern" area, both Hull and Grimsby would be placed at a serious disadvantage, their consuming area being a very considerable distance from the port, the new "sphere of influence" at any rate not extending beyond the West Riding.

Competition Between Ports

If there should be no embargo of this nature, the practical effect of the grouping will be to eliminate competition between Hull and Grimsby for the traffic, while leaving the competition between east and west coast ports unaffected. Here, however, a very practical difficulty arises in regard to Goole, which is really an "outlier" of the Lancashire and Yorkshire system in the very heart of the proposed North-Eastern group.

Manchester and Liverpool on the west coast represent a similar difficulty as they are corresponding "outliers" of the Great Central and Great Northern systems in a vital position in the Midland group. What is to be the relation of these places to the new groups? Leeds again, and Sheffield are integral centers of both groups. Presumably they will be retained as ex-emption points. In that case the Ministry must insure relief for the congestion at Leeds by the diversion of some of the through traffic by another route, a practical alteration which would have done much to relieve the present difficulty on the Leeds side, whose traffic is largely held up by the inability of the London and North-Western to cope with the traffic offered to it via Leeds. Quite possibly the provision of other channels of exchange would follow as a matter of course.

Safeguards Needed

Similar considerations apply in regard to the passenger traffic to holiday resorts on the east and west coasts, for which competition has been just as keen in the past as for goods traffic. Here, the west coast lines have the advantage as they have the greater population. Both sets of companies have done their utmost to secure cross-country traffic, and if this is to cease the east coast resorts will suffer seriously from the exchange.

Generally speaking, some such reorganization would be welcomed by practical railway managers as tending to efficiency and economy, always provided adequate safeguards are introduced to maintain facilities. The inclusion of the Northern Eastern Railway in a through group connecting London with Scotland is regarded as likely to insure greater unity of management and greater public convenience in connection with the through east coast services than a proposal made in some quarters that they should remain an independent group.

Howamake's

I Am Urged to Say a Few Words

about the wonderful operation that is in progress to give notice to speculators, who have been the instigators of high prices by cornering raw materials of every description and overruling in one way or another the limits of the time of the storage of foodstuffs.

Most assuredly the people have been very patient and have welcomed the patriotic effort upon which we entered last week, when not a single article in the store was exempt from the horizontal reduction that came on every ticket, except in the matter of a few reservations, of little consequence, where an honorable understanding had to be observed.

If some one had asked us to cut prices here and there, we would have pointed to our record of sixty years to show that we were not cutters of prices. Instead we put in everything we owned to back up the purpose that we had that the people should have a genuine opportunity to save one-fifth of the cost of whatever they bought of us.

It is quite possible that some people sell "seconds" of certain makes of articles that, for one reason or another, for some defect, were not included in the first choice of goods, and these may have appeared elsewhere at lower prices.

What we did and what we are doing is open to every merchant in this city or any other city, and hundreds have greatly praised us and used our advertising, and had every advantage that we are seeking for New York.

It certainly has stimulated thousands of storekeepers to endeavor to give the people of their communities advantages to try to meet their losses on Liberty Bonds and their necessities to save during the continuing high cost of living.

We Are Very Much Encouraged

and we find a little sign here and there of manufacturers joining with us in the endeavor not to advance prices, but to lower them in some instances.

We are putting out the cash that comes in, large quantities of it, wherever we find the articles that are up to our standard, and in some instances the owners of them are making reductions to us which we turn over to our customers by giving a new price, which includes any advantage that we have received in the making of these purchases for cash.

We Are Not Urging People to Buy

We are simply giving them the opportunity and we shall continue to do so, being free to give notice any day when we have reason to believe that we have done our part.

We are in no hurry to sell our splendid stocks, and we will do our utmost to keep up our assortments by very great diligence in watching the markets.

We are not so much intent on having a great sale as we are intense in our purpose to stand with the people back of us, to protest against further advances at first hands, or making goods scarce by keeping them in storage.

[Signed] *John Howamake*

Broadway at Ninth, New York

A Side-Light on Human Nature



A MAN, especially a young man, frequently resents the intervention of a friend in what he considers his personal affairs, even though he realizes that the friend's advice is for his good and given because of the personal good-will between their families.

THROUGHOUT long years of trust service we have frequently been able to succeed in this respect where

a family friend has failed. Although our services are of a personal nature our relations are on an impersonal footing, and in such lies the secret of our success.

THROUGH acting in the capacity of trustee and financial adviser we have been privileged to aid in the development not only of the fortunes but also the careers and characters of many now successful and contented men who came to us as minors.

Consider this when appointing a trustee and adviser.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST COMPANY

100 Franklin, at Arch and Devonshire Sts., Boston

BELGO-DUTCH RIVER TREATY IS DRAFTED

Demands of Belgium Have Been Satisfied, but Scheldt Is Still Closed to War Vessels and Limburg Is Still a Weak Spot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—A certain amount of progress has been made in the matter of the new treaties which are to take the place of the treaties of 1839, and the Dutch and Belgian delegations, at the request of the Paris Commission of Fourteen, has drafted the fluvial treaty, dealing with the régime of the Scheldt, and the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal, as well as with the construction of new canals through the Dutch territory.

This treaty, together with a political treaty drafted by the Commission of Fourteen, which recognizes the fluvial treaty and in which the powers of the Council of Four, together with Belgium and Holland, abrogate the clauses of the 1839 treaty, which impose and guarantee Belgium's neutrality, has been submitted to the Belgian Cabinet, and will probably be ratified by Parliament in spite of the fact that they are not regarded as being entirely satisfactory.

Constitution of Board

The fluvial treaty, in dealing with the Scheldt, substitutes a board of control for the unilateral control of the waterway by each country. The board is to consist of at least three representatives of either country and is to sit permanently. Works are to be carried out by the Belgian and Dutch technical administrators under the control of the board, the duties of which will be the management of the waterway as a whole so that it shall at all times progress to meet the requirements of navigation. In cases of urgency the board is to act on its own responsibility, and provision is made for arbitration in the event of differences of opinion.

Holland has now agreed to maintain channels in the condition in which they were in 1914 or 1919—according to which was better—and to come to an understanding with Belgium regarding payment for improvements, the party which profits most to pay most. Holland also agrees to pay for the lighting and buoying of her own section of the waterway. There is to be no more competition for pilotage; vessels entering the Scheldt for a Belgian port taking Belgian or Dutch pilots according to which channel is used, pilotage charges being no higher for vessels going to Antwerp than for those going to Rotterdam.

Scheldt Permanently Free

The Scheldt as far as Antwerp is time of war, as well as of peace, be permanently free to all vessels other than vessels of war. There is

nothing in either treaty about the opening of the Scheldt to warships in time of war.

Regarding the Terneuzen Canal, a board of control similar to that arranged for the Scheldt is instituted, possessing similar powers. Holland will be obliged in future to improve the 15 kilometers of the canal which are in Dutch territory. Five-sixths of the working expenses of the Dutch section are to be paid by the Belgians and one-sixth by Holland, and here the arbitration takes the place of Holland's power of veto. Holland further agrees to the construction of two main canals which should benefit Antwerp particularly, and Belgium generally. One is to run from Antwerp-Moerdijk, the other from Antwerp to the Rhine, crossing the Meuse by a bridge at Vanloo, and also being connected with the Meuse by a branch canal. The importance of this lies in the authorization given to Belgium to draw 25 cubic meters of water per second from the Meuse, which will supply her with the water she has long needed for the development of the canal system, and for irrigation.

Belgium's Lost Faith

Although in these respects the demands of Belgium have been satisfied, it can hardly be said that the same holds good of more important matters. The Scheldt is still closed to vessels in time of war; the Dutch Limburg is still a weak spot on her left flank, and so far Holland has positively refused to come to a military arrangement with her regarding defenses. Belgium has lost faith in the paper protection of neutrality, and at present the League of Nations is scarcely regarded as a satisfactory substitute.

Belgium does not feel that she has been given the guarantees she was promised, but nevertheless it appears probable that the treaties will be ratified.

PRIORY GIFT TO THE PEOPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The famous old English mansion, with its beautiful grounds, known as Ware Priory, has been presented to the people of Ware by the owner, Mrs. Croft. During the war the priory was lent by Mrs. H. B. Croft as a home for service men. Now that it is no longer required for that purpose, she has presented it to the people of Ware. The mansion will be used as the council offices for the Urban District Council, and the grounds, as Mrs. Croft explained in her speech when presenting the lease, "will," she hoped, "give rest and recreation to the inhabitants of Ware." Mrs. Croft expressed the wish that, if possible, at least one room in the mansion should be reserved for the use of former service men. The chairman of the council, in thanking Mrs. Croft in the name of the people of Ware, pointed out that it was only one of the many generous gifts made by the Croft family. Mrs. Croft is one of the original subscribers to the New National Party.

AS NATIONALISTS SEE THE VICEROY

Punjab Inquiry Commission Says Lord Chelmsford Proved Incapable of Holding High Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—Advices from Delhi give an extended report of the conclusions of the commission appointed by the Indian National Congress to investigate the disturbances in the Punjab. The report of this commission—published at the same time as the report of the Hunter commission was handed to the government of India—severely censures the Viceroy, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, General Dyer, and other heads of the British administration.

Regarding Lord Chelmsford, the report says: While we do not think His Excellency was willfully neglectful of the interests of those who were entrusted to his charge, we regret to say that Lord Chelmsford proved himself incapable of holding the high office to which he was called, and we are of opinion that he should be recalled.

Mob Excesses Condemned

The commission states that it has based its conclusions on nothing outside the evidence, printed separately, and supplemented by evidence given before Lord Hunter's committee and the record of the martial law tribunals.

The report declares that while the mob excesses in Amritsar and elsewhere were wrong and worthy of condemnation, the misdeeds had been more than punished by the action of the authorities. "We believe," the report continues, "that had Mr. Gandhi not been arrested while on his way to Delhi and the Punjab, and had Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal not been arrested and deported, innocent English lives would have been saved, and valuable property, including Christian churches, would not have been destroyed. These two acts of the Punjab Government were uncalled for, and served like matches applied to material rendered inflammable by previous processes."

In the final conclusion the commission declared: "The measures necessary for the purification of the administration, and for the preventing of a repetition in future of official lawlessness, are:

Remedies Suggested

- (a) The repeal of the Rowlatt Act;
- (b) The relieving of Sir Michael O'Dwyer of any responsible office under the Crown;
- (c) The relieving of General Dyer, Colonel Johnson, Colonel O'Brien, Mr. Bosworth Smith, Rai Sahib Sri Ram Sud, and Malik Sahib Khan of any position of responsibility under the Crown;
- (d) A local inquiry into the cor-

rupt practices of minor officials whose names have been mentioned in statements published by us, and their dismissal on proof of their guilt;

(e) The recall of His Excellency the Viceroy; and

(f) The refund of the fines collected from the people who were convicted by special tribunals and summary courts, the remission of all indemnity imposed on cities affected, and the refund thereof where it has already been collected, and the removal of punitive police.

"It is our deliberate opinion that Sir Michael O'Dwyer, General Dyer, Colonel Johnson, Colonel O'Brien, Mr. Bosworth Smith, Rai Sahib Sri Ram Sud, and Malik Sahib Khan have been guilty of such illegalities that they deserve to be impeached; but we purpose to refrain from advising any such course, because we believe that India can only gain by waiving this right."

NEW ALIENS ORDER FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—In a new Order in Council issued at the Home Office recently, the attention of foreign visitors to Great Britain is called to the new regulations coming into force under the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919, (the "Aliens Order 1920").

Foreign residents are required, as heretofore, to register with the police; but foreign visitors who have landed with the permission of the immigration officer are now allowed to remain for two months (instead of one), before they are required to register with the police, though during that period they must register at every hotel or lodging house where they stay.

If the visit exceeds two months, they must either report all their movements to the police or keep registered with the police the address of a British subject (such as a bank manager, hotel-keeper or manager of a tourist agency), who will be responsible for giving information at any moment as to their whereabouts. This address must be registered while the foreign visitor is himself in the same district as the address he registers and, if his visit is likely to exceed two months, he will be well advised to arrange for this registration at the first opportunity after arrival.

GRAND TRUNK LEGISLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Grand Trunk legislation has at last passed through its final stage, having been given royal assent. The road now passes into the hands of the Government of Canada, the next act being the appointment of a board to operate the system and the commencement of arbitration proceedings to determine the value of the stock. The final and absolute taking over of the road will probably be toward the end of the present year.

ANTI-INCOME TAX PLAN IN BRITAIN

Cooperators Oppose Royal Commission's Proposal to Tax the Funds of Cooperatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
MANCHESTER, England.—From Holyoake House, the headquarters of the Cooperative Union, have gone forth the orders for battle and the plans of campaign against the adoption of the proposals of the Royal Commission on the Income Tax to tax the funds of the cooperative movement. At the divisional meetings of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, to be held at an early date, the delegates will be asked to pass the following resolutions:

That this meeting of delegates from societies in membership with the Cooperative Wholesale Society emphatically protests against the adoption of the recommendations of the main report of the Royal Commission on the Income Tax relating to cooperative societies as being grossly unjust and inequitable, inasmuch as it proposes to levy taxation upon them by an application of the Income Tax Acts in a manner which is not applied to any ordinary trading organization.

Mutual Trading Not Taxable

It further declares its adherence to the Reservation No. 7 on this subject, which is supported by seven members of the Royal Commission, and calls upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to uphold the position established by the highest judicial authority, and adopted for many years past by the Treasury and the revenue officials, namely, that mutual trading does not produce taxable income.

Special sectional conferences will also be held in all parts of the country at which similar resolutions will be passed. Scotland is also preparing for the struggle, for at a special sectional conference to be held in Glasgow a resolution in almost identical terms will be submitted.

Individual cooperators are also asked to do their part by posting to their member of Parliament the following coupon: "I, being one of your constituents, call upon you to oppose the recommendations relating to cooperative societies made in the main report of the Royal Commission on the Income Tax, on the following grounds, namely:

Petitioning M. P.'s

- (1) That the proposals violate the principles of mutuality, which is the basis of cooperative trading.
- (2) That inasmuch as the economic surpluses resulting from mutual trading are not profits but salvage, no part of them should be made taxable for income tax purposes.
- (3) That it is wholly unjust and inequitable to impose special taxation upon cooperative societies which is

not imposed on any other section of the community.

(4) That the proposals are designed by interested parties to cripple cooperative trading by an application of the Income Tax Acts which is not applied to any other ordinary trading organization.

"I adhere to the Reservation No. 7 on this subject, which is supported by seven members of the Royal Commission (including Sir E. E. Nott-Bower, Sir N. F. Warren Fisher, and Professor Pigou), and urge you to call upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to uphold the position established by the highest judicial authority, and adopted for many years past by the Treasury and the revenue officials, namely, that mutual trading does not produce taxable income."

ROYAL TOURNAMENT AT OLYMPIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—It is stated by the promoters of the royal tournament which is to be held at Olympia on May 20, that it will be visited, as in previous years, by members of the royal family, and also by the commander of the forces of the Allies. Considerable interest is being taken in the tournament by Italy, Belgium, and France. A welcome change will be the use of pre-war uniforms, which was always a pleasant feature in the grouping of the pageant in pre-war days, and in the massing of the bands of the guards. Amongst other features there will be eight mounted displays and, in addition, the methods of transport in use all over the British Empire will be shown, introducing many kinds of animals used by British forces both for pack and draft purposes.

MINERS FAVOR PROFIT-SHARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—Nearly 10,000 miners attended a demonstration at Mountain Ash, and unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the proposed nationalization of mines, on the ground that it would be detrimental to the interests of miners, owners, and consumers, and advocating a system of profit-sharing after payment of a fair dividend to capital and a proper wage to workmen. G. Rowlands (Rhonda Valley), who presided, maintained that owing to confusion of the issue the miners had not had a fair opportunity of voting by ballot, which if honestly conducted, would show a majority against nationalization.

IRISH FARMERS' UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
DUBLIN, Ireland.—At a recent meeting of the Irish Farmers' Union, their national executive passed a resolution protesting against the revaluation of Ireland as suggested by the Royal Commission on Income Tax. They also adopted a resolution approving of the action of any country association which should take measures to protect its members from being compulsorily deprived of any part of their holdings for the use of former soldiers.

COPARTNERSHIP IN BUSINESS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—Lord Robert Cecil, having outlined a scheme for the application of the copartnership and profit-sharing basis to agriculture, has replied as follows to a correspondent, who inquired as to the measures he would propose for the actual introduction of the system in industry:

"There are certain ways in which the adoption of copartnership could be facilitated by government action. For instance, in the case of those industries at present controlled by the government, such as the mining industry and railways, it might well be made a condition of handing them back to private enterprise that some system of copartnership should be adopted; also, where any industry comes for special assistance to the government, the adoption of copartnership might be made a condition of granting such assistance."

"Again, wherever the Ministry of Labor is called upon to mediate in a labor dispute, they should urge the adoption of copartnership as the only radical cure of such disputes."

"Finally, the government ought to push the proposal for propaganda in every way possible. For instance, they might have standard schemes drawn up suitable to the various industries. Government publications might be issued to popularize the idea and invite discussion upon it. Much might be done for agriculture in this way."

Lord Robert adds that he is not in favor, at any rate at present, of attempting any compulsion in the matter. He is sure it is far better to get the people voluntarily to adopt reforms than to impose them except in the last resort.

POSTAL METHODS CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—Speaking on nationalization at Plumstead recently, Sir Kingsley Wood said he was a believer in individualism, and thought it was outrageous that a section of the community should say it would not work unless this or that industry was nationalized. It was an idle and foolish dream to talk about eliminating capital, and people who used such language showed an entire lack of common sense and judgment. Sir Kingsley Wood quoted the words of the president of the Postmen's Federation, who last August said that the "machine-like methods of the Postal Department strangled initiative, killed contentment, added to the unrest in the country, and took away the one touch of human nature which enhanced human relationships."

SALVATION ARMY AIDS FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The Salvation Army has started a movement in Missouri to alleviate the farm labor shortage and is sending men and women to the farms from the city's congested districts.

Upholstered Furniture

—an event to signalize the quality and value that has brought leadership to the Paine Furniture Company

Upholstered furniture, to a furniture store, is what a good engine is to an automobile, or the fine works to a watch.

For while beauty of line, color and form are much to be desired, the actual life and usefulness of upholstered furniture depend absolutely upon the unseen, inside, underneath construction.

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Paine Furniture Company have manufactured and sold upholstered furniture for over three-quarters of a century.

They are recognized as among the world's leaders in this home-of-good upholstered furniture.

They know how to build the frames staunch and strong—

—To use the best materials only.

—To lash the springs for greatest resiliency and durability.

—To "lay," "pick," "tie" and "bind" the filling to keep it smooth and even.

—To tailor the coverings like a man's coat.

—To stitch and tack with infinite, painstaking care and skill.

—To preserve absolute cleanliness.

Think what this means in one's favorite easy chair or sofa.

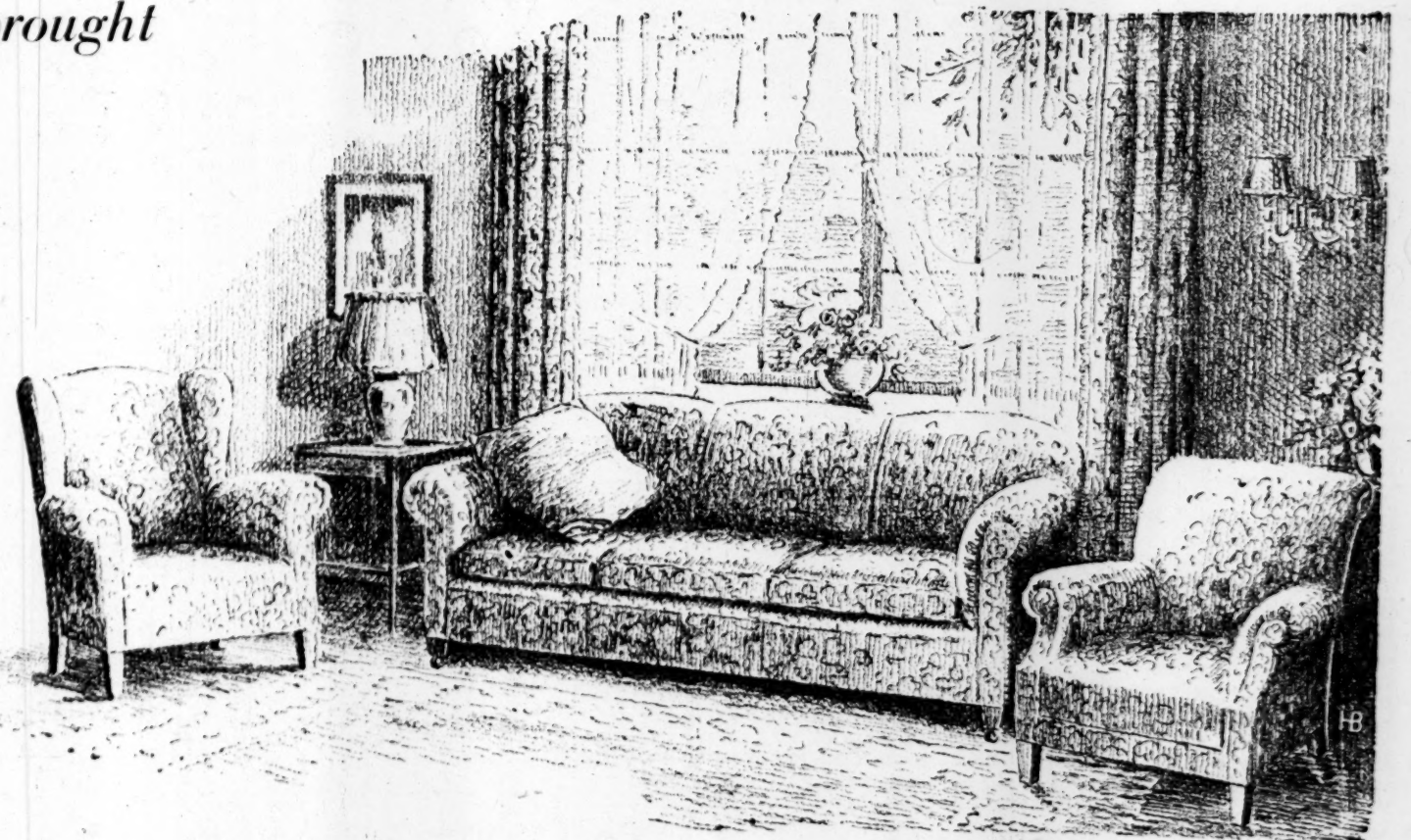
It means if better upholstered furniture could be made, Paine would make it.

And so enormous is the volume of their sales that the values are as extraordinary as the quality.

The Proof, if indeed proof be needed, is simple and easy.

Visit Paine's any day, see the workshops, then sink down into the luxurious chairs and sofas.

For after all, one's chair like a garment must fit perfectly to realize the greatest satisfaction.



The illustration shows three favorite pieces and Paine's moderate prices—

The wing chair in tapestry—\$50

The Chesterfield sofa—\$158

The large arm chair—\$60

Paine Furniture Company of Boston

PORTUGAL UNDER A STRONG-ARM POLICY

Colonel Baptista, New Portuguese Premier, Regarded as a Man Who Knows His Business and Is Going to Do It

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—The Portuguese situation is full of enormous possibilities in each direction. Some say with knowledge and good argument that it is much more serious than it has ever been. With bombs being thrown in the streets nightly, and sometimes in the day, more arrests being made of prominent persons, and the discovery of more revolutionary plots, to say nothing of disturbances on a grand scale in one of the best and most important streets in the capital, the Rua Garrett, it is plain that events go very seriously with the Republic.

On the other hand these things are an almost inevitable result of the strong policy being adopted by the new Premier, Colonel Baptista, who is in effect practically a military dictator, and indeed one might almost wonder that the results have not been temporarily worse, this being said by no means in any critical spirit but simply to suggest that in dealing with a big evil by strong measures there must be violent reactions resulting, as it is hoped, in a subsequent smoothness and tranquillity.

Hopeful Signs

And as against these reactions, highly disturbing and anxious as they are, there are not by any means wanting most hopeful signs. Threats and difficulties have not hindered Colonel Baptista in the prosecution of his strong-arm policy. He and his government may not endure; nothing is secure in Portugal just now; but from a beginning, in which he was received with doubt and in some quarters almost with contempt, he has come to be regarded in the country as a man who knows his business and is going to do it. He is quick and thorough. He is applying the lash where he thinks it is most wanted.

The case of the postal and telegraph strikers is a good illustration, and is highly interesting. As previously reported, these people struck some time ago and arrested the services of communication of the country. After they had remained quiescent for some time the Baptista Government ceased to parley with the men and threatened instead. It was because of this very intention to threaten that one government immediately preceding this one lasted but a few hours, and that another politician who tried to form a cabinet to succeed it failed.

The new Premier issued a warning to the strikers that they would lose their jobs unless they returned quickly; the strikers laughed and pointed to the post offices, stacked to the roofs with unattended sacks of correspondence. The Premier, having again warned the men that it was absolutely impossible for the government to pay them more wages, proceeded to give guarantee to such as had not struck, and with their assistance and that of pupils, apprentices, railway telegraphists and any others who could be brought into the service, proceeded to establish an entirely new and complete staff, with the firm intention of going on with it.

A New Postal Service

To make a new service absolutely, even with a nucleus of old hands, is a slow and difficult matter, and in the inevitable order of things it cannot be as good as a regular one for some little time to come, but it will improve daily, and the strike menace will have disappeared, for the Premier has taken such steps as will make it impossible for the new personnel to go on strike; Portugal has had such an extremely bad time with the suspension of this service of communications that it will not mind a defective one for a few weeks if further strikes are made practically impossible. The new clerks, operators, sorters and others are going to work with a will, and the case looks promising.

The result has certainly been interesting. In the first place the central committee of these strikers issued a bombastic proclamation declaring that the strike movement was going on satisfactorily, that the strikers were standing firm, that the government was doing little with their improvisation, winding up with the intimation that they awaited the result of the efforts in mediation that were being made by the Commercial and Industrial Association. But against this the Government at once issued a final warning, with all the solemn importance of a decree, that all men on strike who did not return to work the next day would be considered as finally discharged, with no further payments whatever to be made to them and no further employment to be given them under any circumstances.

Appeal for Reinstatement

By this decree also the closing of the strikers' meeting places was ordered, and the old services were dissolved. What was the result? At first there were some fears of great disturbances, and precautions had to be taken against a threatened organized revolt, but it never took place, and instead large numbers of the strikers, beaten and cowed, trooped back to their old places of employment and appeared to be taken again. The postal and telegraphic services are now fast becoming normal, but the newly returned strikers have been given to understand that those who remained at their posts and the new hands have precedence in consideration over them now.

The government is devoting its closest and most energetic attention to regulating the prices of foods

and essential articles, to tracking profiteers and those who are holding back large supplies of food and other stuffs. The government representatives have had long conferences with the chief of the general staff of the guard, and with the chief of police concerning energetic measures which are to be taken against traders who keep back their supplies and hide them because they will not sell at the prices that have been fixed.

Fixing Food Prices

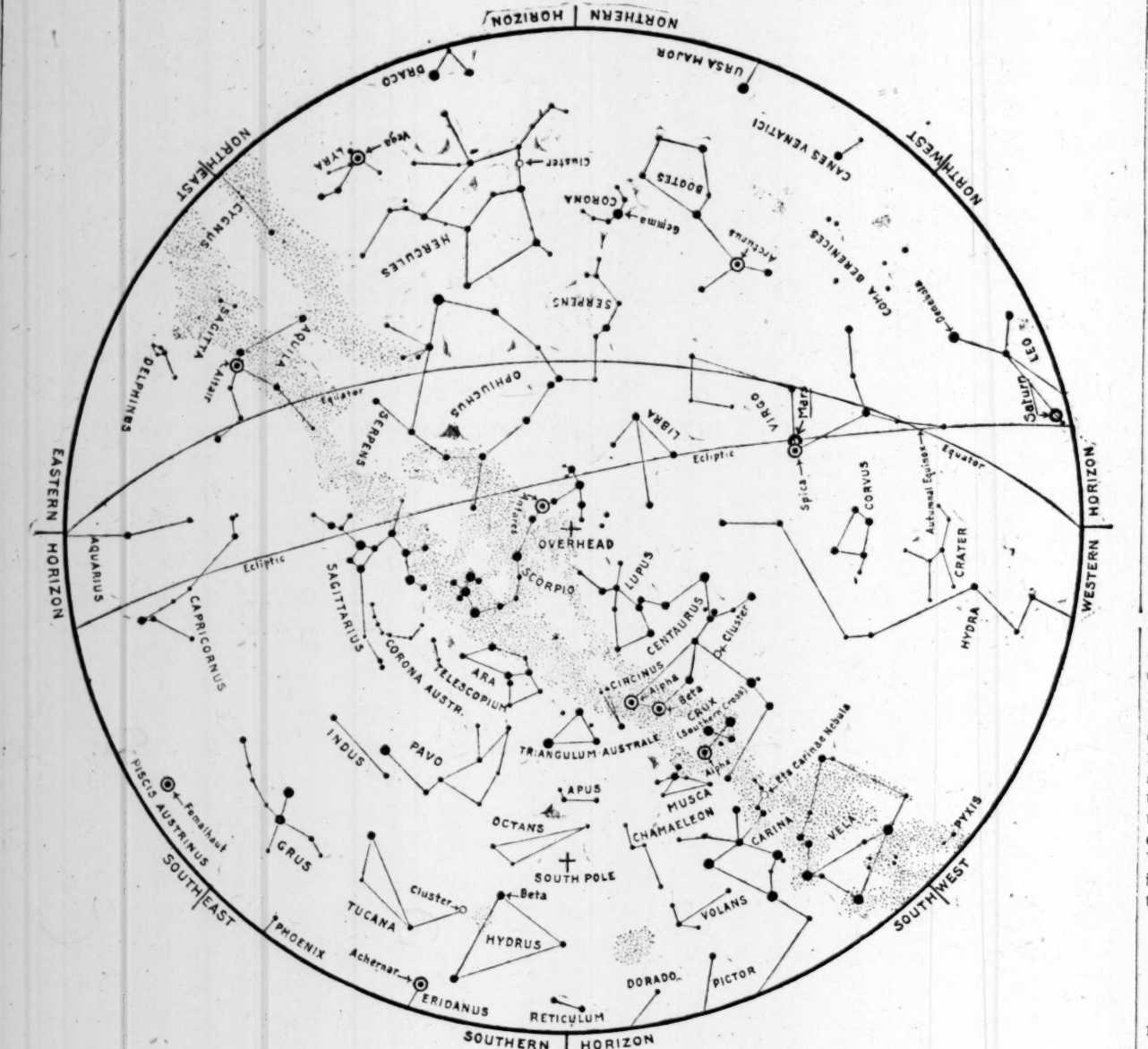
A decree has been issued fixing the prices of various essential articles.

THE SOUTHERN SKY FOR JUNE

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

The prominent feature of the sky at present is the Milky Way. Composed of enormous numbers of faint stars closely crowded together, it presents only masses and channels of light. No one can view this luminous arch spanning the heavens without feeling thrilled by its mystery and beauty. Many writers of many nations, times further away and its light requires nearly a century to reach us.

Below these stars we shall see the well-known Southern Cross. Its brightest star, Alpha, has a bluish tint. Formalhaut is in the southeast. It is distant about 24 light-years. Quite low in the south, Achernar is appearing. The light by which we see it has been traveling for 64 years. Spica is the Ear of Corn in the hand of the Virgin. It is so far away that the parallax found is negative, which means that it is more distant than the very faint stars surrounding it. Spica has a



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The June evening sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of southern Africa and southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north and south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on June 6 at 11 p. m., June 22 at 10 p. m., July 7 at 9 p. m., and July 22 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

Two classes of bread are established, and the prices are 58 and 18 centavos the kilogram respectively. The making of fancy breads is absolutely prohibited. The government will superintend the manufacture with a view to preventing fraud and insuring that there shall be no scarcity of bread. It says it believes in the patriotism of the people to carry out the terms of this edict, but will exercise the utmost rigor of the law against all those who do not fully respect it.

Another decree fixes the price of pure milk at 24 centavos the liter and 16 centavos for skimmed. But on some days recently there has been no milk at all in Lisbon, and various articles of the first necessity have been missing from the markets. A goods train laden with an abundance of various foods and other things, proceeding from Entroncamento, not far from Lisbon, was attacked, but the guard came to the rescue and put the attackers to flight.

Adolfo Continho has been nominated as the new civil Governor of Lisbon, the office having been refused by Lopez Fidalgo. The residence of Liberato Pinto, chief of the Republican Guard, is watched at night by men of his force, but nothing untoward has happened so far. As has been stated, however, there is some increasing bomb throwing and pistol shooting, and great alarm was recently caused by the explosion of a big bomb in the Travessa de Santo Domingo near the Rocio. A cavalry picket fired several shots and dispersed the people who had assembled in the neighborhood.

Newspapers Suspended

The builders on strike continue to give much trouble, and are the most daring of the agitators. Having met at headquarters and voted for a general strike, they marched through many streets and shouted their "vivas" for such a general strike. Eventually they arrived at the fashionable Rua Garrett.

Here they encountered a mounted force of the Republican Guard, who appealed to them to separate. They replied by attacking the guard with bombs. Numerous arrests were made. A wholesale arrest of suspected persons is being contemplated, those arrested to be sent to the colonies to do agricultural work. Sixty-eight political prisoners have lately been transferred to the fortress of San Julian de Barra. The newspapers "A Situação" and "A Batalha" were again suspended recently.

CANADA'S CIVIL SERVICE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A bill has been introduced in the Canadian House of Commons by the Hon. J. A. Calder which provides for the retirement of certain members of the Canadian public service. The bill has two provisions: first, an annuity to civil servants over 60 years of age who may be retired, and secondly, a lump sum gratuity for civil servants who although under 60 years of age may be retired for specific reasons. The bill was read for the first time.

ancient and modern, allude to the galaxy. "The river of sparkling dust," "The river of light," and "the silver river" are among the names used. Some primitive peoples thought it was the pathway to heaven. Even Milton speaks of it as "The way to God's eternal home," and Longfellow describes how the "old Nkomis," while teaching Hiawatha,

showed the broad white road in heaven, Pathway of the ghosts, the shadows, Running straight across the heaven.

An Impressive Sight

The most impressive portion of the galaxy is now overhead, mingled with the stars of Scorpio and Sagittarius. On photographs, and even to the eye, it presents a magnificent sight and its glimmering stars indeed appear

"Like gold and silver sands in some ravine. Where mountain streams have left their channels bare."

The Milky Way is interesting to astronomers as constituting the framework of our sidereal system. They group all the facts which they discover concerning the universe, with reference to it, as all the members of the firmament seem related to the galaxy. Some objects, like Nova, haunt its borders, while others, such as spiral nebulae, abhor its vicinity. Our sun and planets are but an infinitesimal part of this tremendous aggregation of stars, which girdles the heavens.

The Stars of June

Antares leads the stars of June, being at our time of observation directly overhead. Its name implies a rival of Mars. This must refer to its ruddy color, for it is no match in brightness. Toward the southwest we find Alpha and Beta Centauri, the two bright stars in the Centaur. Alpha is our nearest neighbor among the stars, yet it is so far away that were it destroyed today we would continue to see the light streaming from it for more than four years. Beta Centauri is about 29

companion which was discovered by means of the spectroscopic. The companion is invisible even in a powerful telescope, and only the spectroscopic indicates its presence. Spica is related

to the discovery of the precession of the equinoxes, that cycle of change of 25,800 years due to the earth's wobbling as it spins like a top on its axis. This discovery was made 20 centuries ago when Hipparchus noticed a slight discrepancy in the places given by himself and an earlier astronomer. Arcturus in the northwest vies with Vega in the northeast. As one is a red star and the other a blue star, it is difficult for observers to tell which is brighter. Arcturus has a large proper motion so that it is shifting its position with relation to the neighboring stars. To say that in 1000 years it will have moved half a degree in the sky, or about the apparent diameter of the moon, may not appear large, but if all the stars were moving at random in like manner our constellations would in time have a much changed aspect.

The Moon's Phases

The phases of the moon, given in Greenwich time, are as follows: Full moon on June 1 at 5:18 p. m., last quarter on June 9 at 6:58 p. m., new moon on June 16 at 1:41 p. m., and first quarter on June 23 at 6:50 a. m. The moon will be in apogee on June 3 and June 30; it will be in perigee on June 16. With relation to the planets, it will be near Uranus on June 8, Venus on June 16, Mercury on June 18, Neptune on June 19, Jupiter on June 20, Saturn on June 21, and Mars on June 25.

The planet Jupiter is in the northwestern sky in the early evening, above Castor and Pollux but below Regulus. It is accompanied by Neptune, which is visible only in a telescope. Saturn, as shown on the map, is in Leo below Spica. Mars is in Virgo. It reaches a stationary point on June 2, and will then begin to move eastward among the stars. Last month it passed Spica as it moved westward. It will pass Spica again about June 12 on its return journey. Mercury reaches eastern elongation from the sun on June 29, and may be seen about that time as an evening star. With a telescope, even a small one, it may be distinguished by its half-moon disk. Venus is too near the sun, and Uranus is always a difficult object for observation.

PRIVILEGES OF SENATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to a ruling of the registrar of the Exchequer Court of Canada, a member of the Senate possesses privileges denied to men of lesser degree. Thus a senator is not compelled, even when he has been subpoenaed, to attend court when the Senate is in session. The decision was given as a result of two members of the upper House who had been subpoenaed to give evidence in a case now pending before the Exchequer Court claiming parliamentary privileges, that they could not attend the sittings of the court, owing to the fact that they were in attendance at the high court of Canada, namely the Senate.

AUSTRALIAN PROTEST MISSION TO BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—An interesting outcome of recent actions of Queensland's Labor Government has been the departure of a mission of protest to the imperial authorities. The action of the Constitution Defense and General Committee, in sending delegates to Britain, has been most warmly criticized by members of the Queensland Ministry.

The reason for the delegation, which consists of Sir Robert Philip, a former Conservative premier, Sir Alfred Cowley, a former speaker, and John A. Walsh, has been primarily the forcing through of the Land Act Amendment Bill.

It will be remembered that recently the Queensland Labor Government appointed a Labor Lieutenant-Governor and packed the Legislative Council, which had been hostile to the bill. The delegation has gone to England "in support of a petition to His Majesty concerning the passing of a repudiatory and confiscatory measure, which if allowed to pass unchallenged, may form a dangerous precedent in other portions of the Empire."

It will also ask the Secretary of State to appoint a British Governor of Queensland in succession to Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams. The point of this last request is that unless a governor is appointed by the British authorities the King's representative will be the Lieutenant-Governor recently appointed by the state government.

The Land Bill, which has caused so much feeling, will amend the Land Act in such a way as to repeal the provision restricting the increase in rents of pastoral holdings for any period to 50 per cent over the rent paid in the price-ending period. There are not a great many leases involved but the contention of the critics of the government is that large sums have been lent by English financiers on the understanding that the Land Court would not raise the rental of any period more than 50 per cent above that of the preceding period; the new bill is therefore regarded as repudiation.

SERVICE MEN TO TAKE PART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PORTLAND, Maine.—Maine men who served with the army, navy, marines or other branches of the service during the World War are to take an active part in the development program of the newly organized State Chamber of Commerce and Agricultural League which held its first big meeting at Augusta recently.

LEGION VOCATIONAL AGENT

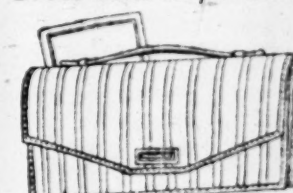
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Gerald J. Murphy, of Rutland, Vermont, has been appointed by Franklin D'Olier, commander of the American Legion, as the Legion's representative to cooperate with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in placing disabled former service men in training.



Hence This Column

The merchant who does not think well of his own wares is likely to find that the public agrees with him.

Cross Envelope Purse



Of black patent leather, framed lid-lined, coin department, mirror, top handle. Size 8x4 1/4 inches. \$8.40

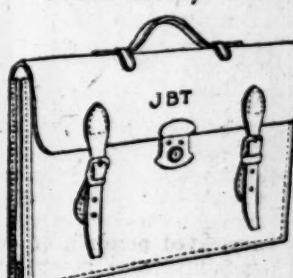
Cross Bill Fold



Folding design, containing removable address book in center, silk-lined bill pocket full length of case, card and stamp pockets. Various black seal leathers. Measures 4 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches folded. \$9.98

Tan pigskin. Initials stamped, 40c extra. \$9.15

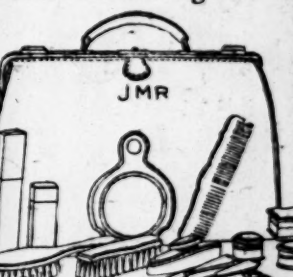
Cross Brief Case



For valuable papers, etc.; of tan hide leather, strap and buckle fastenings; made with 1, 2, 3 and 4 compartments; lock and key. Size 15x10 inches. \$11, \$14, \$17, \$20

Initials stamped without charge.

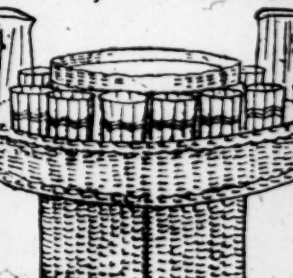
Cross "Overnight" Bag



For women. "Victoria" design. Black cobra hide, silk lining, white celluloid toilet and manicure articles. Sizes 14, 16 inches. \$75.60, \$78.90

Fitted with amber celluloid fittings. \$88.80, \$93.20

Cross Refreshment Stand



Suitable for Clubs and Country Homes; fitted with 12 tall crystal glasses, removable top tray (20-inch diameter), with deep centre ice receptacle, and three divided spaces for bottles underneath; 26 inches high over all. Colored enamel wicker. \$42.00

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No many women are delighted to find a Blouse with a high collar that fastens behind—and one that is lined as well. The yoke and collar are of this black lace—the waist itself is of satin. Notice the deep cuff with small satin buttons. 12.50

Black Rouleau Blouse. The long Rouleau collar and the turn-back cuffs of this black Georgette Blouse. In extra sizes 48 to 54. 16.65



A rich, heavy satin makes this semi-tailored Blouse. The color can be worn black or tan. The deep cuff fastens with four small buttons. 10.00

Smart and becoming in this short sleeve Blouse. Georgette Basque Blouse with black wool plush work embroidery. 16.65

A handsome Over-Blouse of black Georgette (center), rich with beading and chenille embroidery. 34.25

Town-Wear Top Coats To Make Trips In!

AND it may be our box-pleated model or a smartly hook-vented one. But they are dressy without being conspicuous—dapper without being too daring.

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Priced \$60 to \$95

Scott & Company

349 Washington Street, Boston

A Tailored Blouse of black mercerized poplin with a collar that can be worn either high or low, and a two-button open cuff. 3.95

A Radium Silk Blouse has a tucked front, a becoming roll collar, and a neat, well-fitting turn-back cuff. 8.95

A Satin Messaline Blouse has a vestee with fine tucks and tiny buttons, a roll collar and turn-back cuffs. 8.95

Touches of colored beads and black bugle beads brighten the front, the collar and cuffs of this Blouse of black Georgette crepe. It is lined with white Georgette. 23.25

A Blouse of heavy black Satin has a detachable high collar that fastens behind. It has clusters of tucks both back and front and is lined throughout. 10.00

This smart Blouse of black Fishnet over white Chiffon has handsome black silk embroidered panels down the front, and where else can one find a Blouse of this kind? 12.95

For the woman who likes a little color on her Blouse, is one with a vestee of bisque Georgette. Bisque and black embroidery and steel beads trim the front. 18.65

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Address Mail Orders to BARBARA WEST, Personal Shopper

CLOTHING WORKERS ASK RESERVE FUND

**They Would Have Employers
Set Aside Part of Their Profits
for the Benefit of the Unem-
ployed in Times of Emergency**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Whether or not it will hinder the revolution in Russia should have no part in the discussion of the cooperative movement, and even wages and high prices are but two of the many items within the main consideration, which is that of a big constructive plan to benefit all working people by changing the whole motive of industry, namely to produce and distribute for use and not for profit, declared Sidney Hillman, president, and Joseph Schlossberg, secretary, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, during the yesterday morning session of their biennial convention which has been held in Boston through this week.

This declaration of the officers immediately preceded the vote of the convention to actively align itself with the cooperative movement which has to do with cooperative housing, banking, buying of necessities of life and so on. On many similar occasions in the process of the convention the officers, in the capacity of leaders, have sought to keep the discussion in hand directed straight toward the main question and fundamental point, and not permit promiscuous and irrelevant subjects to cloud the issue. Mr. Hillman points out that in order to get something done and not get lost in long periods of vain discussion, the vision must be kept focused upon the big issue.

Work of the Leaders

And so these leaders, who have given much thought to the vital economic and industrial questions affecting labor everywhere, and particularly in the United States and Canada, guide the delegates of the convention in their daily discussions. Without stopping to lay down the gavel or to leave the desk, the leaders address themselves to their brethren on the floor, helping them to see what the question before them really means and what it does not mean, and then bringing the question to an intelligent vote as possible. The leaders further insist that all delegates shall stay in their seats in the convention hall and give thoughtful heed to all discussion so that each delegate's vote may be the result of understanding.

On the cover of the official souvenir of the convention are the words "knowledge" and "solidarity," on the fly leaf is the poem "The Builders" and a picture of its author, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. And all through the souvenir are beautifully portrayed pictures of historic Boston, including also many of its foremost institutions of learning, art and uplift.

Cooperative Movement

The fourth annual report of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in referring to the cooperative movement, says: "Labor should go into the cooperative movement. While the trade union can help the worker to get better wages and improve conditions in the shop, the cooperative movement is the necessary means whereby the worker may get control of the prices he must pay for what he buys."

"Another important benefit in co-operation is that it trains the workers to carry on industries themselves in their own interest. Through their cooperative societies the workers in all parts of the world are learning to conduct every sort of enterprise. The thousands of cooperative stores—the distributive centers—show that it is possible for the workers to supply themselves with the things they need without paying tribute to private greed."

"The banking, the housing, the pensions, the schools, the libraries, and the social centers—owned and carried on by the people themselves—proclaim the ability of the workers to free themselves from the exploitation of these necessities. In these industries the workers are fixing standards for wages and conditions of labor. They are also fixing prices."

Resolutions Adopted

The convention adopted a resolution demanding that an unemployment fund be set aside by the employers of the clothing workers from the profits of their industries to be used for the benefit of the employees who are thrown out of work during periods of overproduction or for other causes for which they are not to blame. A resolution that the convention go on record as a body as joining the Socialist Party was defeated.

Another resolution defeated was one calling for a five-day week of 40 hours, on the ground that it was premature, in view of the fact that the 44-hour week had been obtained but nine months ago. Other resolutions adopted were: to abolish the contract system in the relations between the employer and employee and favoring uniform wages in all clothing markets; demanding the removal of the blockade against Russia and urging complete recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States; and demanding the release of all political and industrial prisoners.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE RELATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York, New York—A plan to appoint a representative to act in this country for the American Chamber of Commerce in London has been approved by a meeting of business men

interested in furthering trade relations between Great Britain and the United States. He will act as a clearing house for all trade questions arising between merchants in both countries. The plan was endorsed by George P. Tobey, executive secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in London. Mr. Tobey was assured that the American representative would receive the support of the Manufacturers Export Association, the National Foreign Trade Council, the Merchants Association, the National Association of Manufacturers, the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the American Exporters and Importers Association.

MAINE DEMANDS A FAIR SCHEDULE

**President of State Chamber of
Commerce Says Industrial Future
Hangs on Decision of
Interstate Commerce Board**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BANGOR, Maine—"The future, industrially, of Maine, and perhaps of New England, is hanging on the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission," says James Q. Gulnac, president of the State Chamber of Commerce and Agricultural League.

"Consider for a moment the transportation problem ahead of Maine—a possible increase in rates over the present ones of from 20 per cent to 25 per cent, or an increase of from 40 per cent to 50 per cent. We know the railroads must, and the Interstate Commerce Commission will, see that they get an increase sufficient to pay at least a 5½ per cent dividend upon their valuation. But where does New England get off if all New England rates are increased from 40 per cent to 50 per cent, while the other districts (already strong competitors of New England), are increased from 10 to 20 per cent. This is not only possible, but probable."

"In the Eastern Division the New England roads require from 40 per cent to 50 per cent increase to equal their 5½ per cent guaranteed dividend; the railroads between the Hudson and Pittsburgh require about 15 per cent; the roads between Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis, about 10 per cent. Such an added handicap on New England would spell industrial ruin."

"There is a possibility, through the concerted efforts of the railroad executives and the commercial organizations of New England, of obtaining a flat increase sufficient to secure the guaranteed dividend for the district as a whole. This would likely mean an increase of about 25 per cent for all the Eastern Division, but it would not change the present competitive relations. This increase would, of course, give the two districts to the west of New England more than their needed guarantee, while New England would still lack 15 to 25 per cent."

"This can be overcome by granting the New England roads a larger division of the through rates. I have been told by railroad officials that this is practical and desired by the New England executives; that opposition from the railroads in the district to the west may not be strong, since any excess in income over 6 per cent must go one-half into a reserve fund to be used by the railroads to make up in any lean year the 6 per cent dividend and one-half into a contingent fund to be used by the Interstate Commerce Commission."

"The strong opposition will come from the commercial interests of those districts, which, of course, desire to have their rates increased as little as possible, and which naturally would welcome seeing their competitors' rates increased double."

BETTER PROTECTION OF FORESTS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SANTA BARBARA, California—By an arrangement of the United States Forest Service and the California Fish and Game Commission the forest rangers and game wardens are to exchange duties this year and thereby greatly increase the efficiency of the service which these two organizations render. Fire guards will be deputized to protect the wild life of the forest by enforcement of the fish and game laws, while game wardens will give assistance to the fire guards in the warning of fires.

Nearly half of Santa Barbara County lies in the state forest. This great forest extends from Los Angeles to Monterey County and inland almost to the immense San Joaquin Valley, being larger than several small eastern states put together. The new forest supervisor, T. W. Sloan, believes that so far from being a drawback, agriculturally, this huge forest can be made a great asset in county and city revenues and county development.

LITERARY WORKERS' SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DURHAM, New Hampshire—Under the joint auspices of the State Library Commission and the New Hampshire College library there will be a summer school for library workers at the college probably from August 22 to 28. The chief instructor at the school will be Miss Frances Hobart who has been very successful as an instructor in other summer schools. She will be assisted by a number of New Hampshire librarians. The instruction will include lectures on cataloging, classification, shelf and accession work, children's work, administration, book selection reference, binding and mending and government documents. Other topics will be taken up as far as the limited time allows.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

San Francisco Gets a Surprise
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAN FRANCISCO, California—For the first time in the history of the city prison, according to the San Francisco Bulletin, a period of 24 hours has passed without an arrest in the city on the charge of drunkenness. This record has created somewhat of a sensation in view of the fact that in the days of the saloon the city prison was filled with cases of intoxication pretty much all the time. It is pointed out that this record of sobriety indicates that prohibition is increasing the man power in the industries as well as reducing the activities of the police and court departments, economic factors that are making a deep impression upon hundreds of citizens who, before prohibition went into effect, took little interest in the liquor question, either for or against.

Labor Men Indorse Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—Further recognition of the economic benefits which prohibition is bringing to the workmen of the Province, is given in a number of interviews which are published by The Pioneer, the organ of the prohibition movement. A representative of the International Longshoremen's Union at Vancouver in the course of his remarks said: "I have just come up from the dry states of the south (meaning Washington and Oregon), where the longshoremen voted almost wholly against prohibition, but had 'put over them' by the voting strength of the up-country farming districts. Today, however, the water-front workers are not at all sorry."

Another letter from the organizing secretary of the Federal Labor Party in British Columbia says: "I have never had any doubt as to the value of prohibition. During all my experience—and I have held a paid-up union card for 27 years—I have come through a few of the vicissitudes that hit the workers, and there can be little question that the drinking man is a weakness to the movement. His family is measurably nearer the poverty line, and he generally becomes in a very short time a drag to the other members in their effort to get improved conditions. In our meetings he is an annoyance instead of a help, and had to be counted out whenever there is a question of endurance."

Alexander Ross, member of the Alberta Legislature, writing on the effect of prohibition says that "residents of western Canada have not yet realized how much they are indebted to the pioneers in the prohibition movement. Alberta recently furnished a striking example of the effect of prohibition. The miners in this district, which included one or two camps in British Columbia, went on strike for better conditions. Prohibition in British Columbia had not then gone into effect. Soon after the strike was called those living in British Columbia were looking for financial aid, while those in Alberta were in a position to remain on strike until satisfactory conditions were obtained. The economic problem confronting the working class today cannot be solved by men whose brains are befuddled."

ARMY TRANSPORT TOUR IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RICHMOND, Virginia—J. A. Rountree, director-general of the United States Good Roads Association, and Col. Bennahan Cameron, president of the Bankhead Highway Association, were in Richmond recently in the interest of the army transport tour to be conducted under the auspices of the War Department over the Bankhead National Highway from Washington, District of Columbia, to San Diego, this summer, a distance of approximately 3600 miles. The object of the tour is to establish the availability of the national highways for the movement of troops and supplies from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans and to the Mexican border.

The convoy will be composed of about 200 persons, and will leave Washington on July 14. The first night will be spent at Fredericksburg, the party reaching Richmond the following afternoon. From Richmond it will go to Petersburg and thence to Raleigh, North Carolina. Eighty-four days are expected to be required for the trip, which will include points in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. The convoy will carry its own equipment for camping and provide its own food.

COMPROMISE MAIL RATE BILL REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House Postoffice and Post-roads Committee have ordered reported to the House the compromise second-class mail rate bill, and speedy consideration of it has been assured by the Republican leaders in both branches of Congress, in order to afford some relief to the magazine and newspaper publishers who are now heavily handicapped by the high prices of news print paper.

The bill as approved by the House committee would suspend the statutory increases on second-class mail to become effective on July 1 next. Existing charges would remain in effect until July 1, 1922, when the advance now provided for in existing law for July of this year would become operative.

There was every indication on Wednesday that the effort to pass the bill would develop into a party contest. Republican leaders generally favor the

measure, the original proposal having been offered by Simeon D. Fess (R.), Representative from Ohio, chairman of the Republican National Congressional Committee, who prepared the bill with the assistance of Victor Rosewater of Omaha, Nebraska, formerly publisher of the Omaha Bee, and still a member of the Republican National Committee.

John A. Moon, ranking Democratic member of the House Postoffice Committee, will attack the bill in a minority report. It is regarded as probable that Democratic senators who added the zone system will endeavor to prevent the passage of the bill, and it is believed by them that the influence of Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, will be sufficiently strong to cause the President to veto the measure if it is passed.

COST OF WINNIPEG TRIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—In answer to a question recently asked in the Canadian House of Commons, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, said that the trial of the strike leaders in Winnipeg had cost the Dominion Government \$154,271.09.

PROBLEM OF COAL MOVEMENT DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Operating officials of all railroads in four States of the central bituminous coal fields met here on Wednesday with coal shippers of that territory, in an effort to solve the car shortage problem and movement of coal. Belief is expressed by leading coal operators here that radical means must be taken at once to curtail use of coal by non-essential industries if essential industries are to continue in operation and the actual necessities of the northwest served by lake shipments are to be provided for during limited period of lake navigation.

INCREASE OFFERED MILL HANDS

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—An increase of 15 per cent in wages for the mill operatives of this city was announced after a meeting of the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers Associ-

ation yesterday. The advance, if accepted by the operatives, will affect approximately 39,000 workers and will increase the yearly pay roll from \$37,600,000 to \$42,240,000. Since 1916 the manufacturers have granted eight wage advances, which with the present offer would make a total increase of 183.7 per cent. Cloth mill operatives, estimated to number upward of 10,000, have been on strike since May 3 in support of the protest of loom-fixers against new working regulations. No demands regarding wages have been presented by the strikers.

INDORSE TEACHERS' INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The request of the St. Louis public school teachers for a salary increase of 33.13 per cent, submitted to the Chamber of Commerce for indorsement, has been approved by that body. The chamber will appoint a special committee to ascertain the facts as to teachers' pay controversy and will publish its findings for the benefit of the public. An effort will be made to bring the Board of Education and the teachers together on the question.

VIRGINIA ARRANGES FOR GIFT TO ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RICHMOND, Virginia—Col. Richard L. Brewer, of Suffolk, Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, has been here to confer with Gov. Westmoreland Davis relative to plans for the presentation to Great Britain of the replica of the Hudson statue of George Washington. The presentation is to be made in July or August, the gift being made under provisions of the Act of 1914. Colonel Brewer and Col. John W. Williams will go to England as members of the commission.

JAPANESE EDUCATOR INVITED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—Dr. Arthur L. Dean, president of the College of Hawaii, has announced that Dr. T. Harada, former president of Doshisha University at Kyoto, Japan, has been invited to become a member of the faculty of the Honolulu college. Doctor Harada left recently for Japan after a brief stay in the islands.

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THE NIGHTINGALE CENTENARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

How slowly popular legends give place to truth, where heroes and heroines are concerned, especially if the truth, however glorious, is hard, and the legend is a simpler tale of gentle sweetness. A hundred years ago today Florence Nightingale was born at Florence, Italy, the daughter of William Edward Nightingale of Embley Park, Hampshire. To most of the world she was and is still known, despite the revealing portrait drawn of her by Lytton Strachey in "Eminent Victorians," as a gentle lady who succored with amazing heroism thousands of British soldiers who were suffering in the Scutari hospitals during the Crimean War. To those who see beyond the legend, she is celebrated as the founder of the modern profession of nursing, and of sanitary science, as a brilliant writer, with an intellectual as well as humanitarian approach to every problem, and as one of the geniuses for administration of the nineteenth century.

So easy and gentle a per has "The Lady with the Lamp" been for popular legend to hang its sentiment upon, that few who have praised Miss Nightingale have dreamed of what it was they praised. They have seen the lady with her lamp, her voluminous Victorian skirts, her necktie over her breast, quietly making the rounds at night in Scutari; but they have not known that she had the imagination of the Surgeon General's office, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W.—all the societies for the amelioration of war that were to come after her. And she was the avenging fury of a quartermaster's department that slept in a nest of red tape. She reorganized kitchens and hospitals. She was over-seer for the manufacture of shirts and dressing gowns; she bought boots. She was shocked at the dirtiness of the army and the hospitals. She took a Turkish house and set up a laundry, employing soldiers' wives as work-women. She defrayed expenses for these extras with her own funds, and managed through the columns of the London Times "drives" after the fashion of our later day, for further money. She set up reading rooms, and provided rooms for recreation; she started classes and lectures. She was civil to the privates—"spoiled them" said the officers. She put writing tables in the soldiers' way, that they might communicate with their families.

She arranged to be the banker for the army, that they might send money home. Lord Panmure at the War Office thought her flimsy. "It will do no good," he said. "The British soldier is not a remitting animal." As for his witty wording—the soldiers sent home some £71,000 of their pay in the next six months, so long, long before allotment systems were devised. Even the account of her work by Adelaide Nutting and Lavinia Dock in their authoritative history of nursing, published in 1907, though emphasizing the intellectual character of Miss Nightingale's writings and calling attention to the vast amount of work that she accomplished in the 50 years following the Crimean War, hesitates a little to replace the saintly portrait dear to popular imagination with one of the actual woman, animated by a veritable steam engine of a conscience, with a genius for executive work, imaginative, splendid in initiative, precise in detail, ruthless in her actions from her friends, a St. George when approaching the dragon of bureaucracy and its interminable red tape. And yet both Miss Dock and Miss Nutting know from experience in organizations, in politics, and most particularly in hospitals, that no mere Victorian maiden lady, however talented, however merciful, can bring revolution among the slothful, and transform chaos into order, with kindness or tactful softness. There must be force, a passion not to be denied, for reform, and an amazing craft at politics to bring such victory as Miss Nightingale's.

Set down in a time when indirection was for women the customary method of procedure, there she was, she with a genius for the analysis of a situation, and a directness that was terrible when she set about arranging things. No wonder she became the most determined wirepuller of her time. Wirepuller! She would have torn cables from their moorings, if that were needed, in the furtherance of her task.

She was over 30 when she began her career. Yet no hour of her life before seems to have been wasted. Both from her parents, her reading, and her travels she was gathering an extraordinary education; from the fallow years of her youth and yearning for work to do, she was storing the whirlwind of her later energy. Writing afterwards of her long-nurtured ambition, she says:

"The thoughts and feelings I now have I can remember since I was six years old. A profession, a trade, a necessary occupation, something to fill and employ all my faculties, I have always felt to be essential to me, I

have always longed for. The first thought I can remember, and the last, was nursing work; and in the absence of this, education work, but more the education of the had than of the young. . . . Everything has been tried, foreign travel, kind friends, everything. . . . What is to become of me?"

When she was 25 she asked leave of her family to go and study at Salisbury hospital. She wanted to found "something like a Protestant Sisterhood, without vows, for women of educated feelings." The whole scheme was vetoed at once as preposterous by her family, to whom her lack of interest in husbands and society was inexplicable. "Flo," as they called her, was desperate. True, not only did women of her station not "work" or earn their livings, but, if they had, nursing would have been the last calling proper. Who but "Society Girls," ignorant, always, and frequently not sober, followed such a calling?

Her family took her to the continent, to cathedral towns, but here she studied tenements, just as in London she had read reports of royal commissions and the histories of hospitals and work-houses when she might have been prinking for balls; and finally she went off to Kaiserswerth, to the nursing home and school established by Pastor Fleidner and the deaconesses, where she had visited for two weeks the previous year (1850). Later she spent some time in Paris with the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul. She really deserved Mr. Sidney Herbert's commendation, when he wrote asking her to go to the Crimea, where the army hospital service had completely broken down. "There is but one person in England that I know of who would be capable of organizing such a scheme." Her letter volunteering her services crossed his requiring them. All the world knows what she did in Scutari, but the legend leaves out her tremendous battles with the army surgeons and with staff officers who said that this and that could not be done, it never had been.

Legend does not tell of the obstacles that were put in her path, of the ob-

ened him with an exposé of army inefficiency in the Crimea.

It is tempting to write of her battles at length, of all that came before her "Notes Affecting the Health, Efficiency and Hospital Administration of the British Army." 800 closely written pages laying down principles of reform, and discussing in manner of subjects, military, statistical, sanitary, architectural. It is to this day the standard work on the subject.

That she did not see her dreams put



Florence Nightingale's residence near Ramsey, England



Florence Nightingale

structionist who tried to starve her out, of the enemies she made when she insisted on having a new hospital built and went over everybody's head to accomplish it.

And what notes she made on army organization! Home from the Crimea, adored by the public, then, indeed, she began her life work. Scutari should never happen again. The War Office should be reformed. Whether Lord Panmure liked it or no, and he didn't, a woman was going to render her service to England. She was going to reform Lord Panmure, his office, and the "set and satisfied" upon his staff. She had common sense. She had imagination. And she knew that it was criminal not to press forward for health and order. There were Arthur Clough and Sidney Herbert to help her, and others she conscripted where she needed them. The fight was on. A Royal Commission was appointed, with Sidney Herbert chairman. Then followed six months struggle with Lord Panmure over the personnel of the commission. She won. She had threat-

into reality—and she had little use for reforms that did not materialize and scorn for reformers who rested while oppositions remained to be battered down—was not her fault. Much was accomplished through the Sanitary Commission for India which worked under her indirect supervision. Lord Panmure left the War Office, and Sidney Herbert succeeded him. Miss Nightingale expected everything, and she did not forgive her friend Mr. Herbert for failure to achieve more. He passed away. She felt it a desertion. She turned from the War Office, put off by Gladstone. There was

still her work in India and her influence with the India Office. She wrote copiously on social questions, forecasting much that came after her in the recommendations of the Poor Law Commission for 1909. There was her school for nurses, laying the foundations for the building up of a great and influential profession for women.

She was in her lifetime a great admirer of John Stuart Mill. How the author of "The Subjection of Women" would have liked to write about the righteous will and boundless energy of this woman who would not be shackled herself and who refused to let others submit to the limitations of sickness and sloth.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL IN CINCINNATI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor, from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio — The twenty-fourth May Festival which has just been held here convinces every unprejudiced hearer of it that such events must change radically in character if they are longer to endure. To vary four strictly choral concerts in a manner to sustain interest is the question now presenting itself. And while the old régime may continue to persist in producing these heavy old cantatas and oratorios it is evident that public interest in them has greatly diminished. The twenty-fourth May Festival was but sparsely attended. For the first time in many years half of the boxes and chairs were vacant for each of the six concerts.

Responsibility for the programs offered is the fervid subject of discussion. It has been an open secret that the chorus, which is semi-professional, has been unsympathetic with the director and that misunderstandings about the amount of rehearsing on the part of the conductor of the festival have existed. Mr. Ysaye, absent from the city on a personal concert tour, has felt it no part of his duty to train the chorus beyond putting them through general rehearsals with orchestra and soloists. The chorus, on the contrary, demanded several weeks' rehearsals with the director.

In consequence, so serious a misunderstanding arose on Wednesday evening that after the third "Beatitudes" in singing Cesar Franck's oratorio of that name, Mr. Ysaye abruptly left the stage, advancing the intermission by his departure. That the chorus had been wabbling badly was evident. Yet the matter should have been permitted to pass without comment and might have been satisfactorily adjusted in the corridors. Unhappily, a local critic took up cudgels for the chorus in a lively article in the next morning's papers, asserting the efficiency of the choral body, and

explaining an incident which until that moment had made no impression upon the public.

There has been, it is said, by those attending rehearsals, open statements on the part of certain ones in authority, calculated to impress a want of confidence in Mr. Ysaye, on the part of the chorus. Underlying this is said to be a determined effort to return to Cincinnati as director of the May Festivals a former director of the orchestra, who is favored by the chorus.

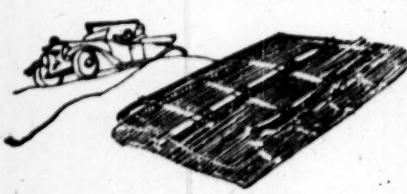
Cincinnati, however, does not favor this director and is unable to see reason for enduring two years of an unsatisfactory director of the Cincinnati Orchestra in order that the May Festival Chorus may have the benefit of his direction for six concerts once in two years. For the director of the Cincinnati Orchestra is necessarily director of the May Festival.

It is doubtful, however, that Mr. Ysaye will again undertake this office, which is distasteful to him. At the matinee on the day of this attack, audience and orchestra gave an ovation to Ysaye, as he entered the stage. People rose and cheered, the band intoned fanfares.

The "Beatitudes," during which the difficulty arose, are elevated in style, magnificent musically, but with insufficient contrasts to hold the attention of a festival audience. St. Saens' "Deluge" is innocuous and Berlioz's "Troyens," made into concert form by Frank van der Stucken, no more effective than the opera from which it is taken. The orchestral numbers were no more successful. Ysaye, plainly affected by the attack upon him, presented Beethoven's "Ninth Symphony" with few contrasts. The Symphony by Theophile Ysaye played Saturday afternoon, he read with unction. It is a fine, scholarly work, very long. The Wagnerian scenes with Edward Johnson and Madame Matzenauer went brilliantly. Madame Merle Alcock, Lambert Murphy, Reginald Werrenrath and Miss Inez Barbour were the solo quartet which, individually meritorious, were an inharmonious combination. Mr. Werrenrath distinguished himself despite the handicaps of uninteresting music.



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MUSIC

English Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Hamilton Harty made his first appearance at a recent Hallé concert in Manchester since his appointment as permanent conductor, and received a cordial welcome. The tribute would doubtless have been still more gratifying had it come from a larger audience; but the issue is in Mr. Harty's hands, and it remains for him to prove himself and to put the necessary amount of energy and judgment into the direction of these historic concerts as will win back the ground lost during the years of war. What Manchester needs above all is a symphonic conductor with exquisite breadth and mastery, a man with some imagination in the drawing of programs. Guest conductors only think of their own special likings and not of the things that will attract the public. At the best, even when they draw a program attractive in itself, they never stop to consider whether the pieces chosen overlap with some recent concert.

Mr. Max Mossel's series of concerts at the Liverpool Philharmonic Hall have just come to an end and have proved sufficiently successful in justifying a second experimental series next year. The prices for these concerts have been much lower than those of normal Liverpool orchestral concerts, but faith in the public's appreciation of a good thing seems to have been vindicated once more, for Mr. Mossel has had full houses, and had the courage to engage Cortot for the opening concert of his next season.

Scriabin's Third Symphony, "The Divine Poem," had a strikingly fine performance under Mr. Coates at the Philharmonic Society's ninth concert. Madame Suggia appeared with her wonted distinction, playing the concertos of Lalo and Saint-Saens. The symphony made a deep impression, for whether looked upon as program music or absolute music it is more understandable than the "Poème Extase" by the same composer, is rich in imagination and beauty, and abounding in masterly orchestral effects. Mr. Coates has done yeoman service in the popularizing of Scriabin's symphonies and one can readily perceive that his tribute to friendship is also a tribute to merit, for Scriabin's music is a notable contribution to the modern orchestra.

Manchester theater-goers are reveling in the return of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company at the Theater Royal and the O'Mara Company at the Gaiety. Each company has come for a month and has drawn big houses. "The Pirates of Penzance," "Princess Ida" and "Patience" were all in the D'Oyly bill, and have been received with such marked favor as to threaten the established supremacy of "The Mikado"

or "The Yeoman of the Guard." The O'Mara opera season included "The Lily of Killarney" and Verdi's "Masked Ball" and "Rigoletto." Mr. O'Mara is sustaining several of the leading tenor rôles himself, but he has specially engaged Mr. Charles Neville to sing a number of the principal parts for the duration of the Manchester season.

The Gentlemen's Concerts Society of Manchester was founded in 1770, and has an almost unbroken history down to the present day. So that having survived the difficulties entailed by the war, it seems a pity that it lacks the necessary vitality to carry on in the year of peace; but so it is. Always exclusive and somewhat undemocratic, as its name implies, the society has grown more and more out of touch with modern developments, and at the annual meeting, held recently in the Manchester Town Hall, the directors were given power to wind up the society. During the past season the society has given many excellent concerts, besides recitals by Rosing, Cortot and Moisewitsch. These resulted in a loss of £200 in spite of the fact that for the first time in the history of the Gentlemen's concerts, the general public were allowed to buy single tickets, a privilege hitherto confined to the subscribers. The society has had many ups and downs, and at different periods has enjoyed great prosperity, owing stocks and shares, and at one time its own concert hall. But today music is taken too seriously to combine with a social function, as in the days of old.

AERIAL TAXIS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to Lieutenant-Colonel Scott of the Canadian Air Board, who has been on a tour of inspection throughout western Canada, there is great development in the direction of commercial flying in the prairie provinces. Up to the present there are 17 aerial taxicab companies being formed in that part of the Dominion; amongst others there being four companies in Winnipeg and a few others in different parts of Manitoba, while in Saskatchewan there are four and in Alberta some half a dozen companies. From the Pacific Coast comes also a similar report. The first activities of most of these companies is the carrying of passengers, while mail carrying and distribution of goods purchased at departmental stores may be shortly expected to materialize.

CANADA'S FINANCIAL DELEGATES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The financial conference to be held under the auspices of the League of Nations on May 28 will be attended by three Canadian representatives, namely, Sir George E. Perley, High Commissioner for Canada in London, J. H. Gaudy of Toronto, and G. C. Castles, manager of the Bank of Montreal in London.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWEDReactionary Trend of Securities
Prices Believed to Reflect the
Downward Movement in Com-
modities—Stock Dividends

It has been observed in the securities markets that prices invariably decline more rapidly than they advance. Whereas it may take many months to put quotations on a 10-point or 20-point higher level, it may take only as many days to bring them back again to their former basis. The New York stock market has been reactionary for some weeks past. The trend has been distinctly downward, although occasional rallies have afforded an appearance of temporary strength.

It is presumed that the stock market is reflecting conditions as they will appear some months hence. That is to say, it is believed by many that commodity prices are coming down and that business will henceforth show much less activity. It is the province of the stock market to anticipate the future, so that its apparent downward trend is taken to indicate what is to occur in the future of the business world.

Strong Financial Position

Many of the foremost industrial companies of the United States have made a great deal of money in the last five years and are more strongly fortified financially than ever before. It consequently is believed that they are able to weather any kind of storm or calm that may come. Those which have refrained from declaring stock dividends and have conserved their resources are in much better position to meet the problem of deflation than those which have distributed their accumulated profits. Since the United States Supreme Court handed down its decision that stock dividends were non-taxable as income, approximately 100 companies have declared stock dividends. The decision was handed down on March 8. Although more such distributions are pending it is thought that there will be fewer stock dividend declarations from now on. The slowing down of business and the word of caution that lately has come from conservative sources may have something to do with it. Of the total number of stock dividend declarations about one-fourth have been for 100 per cent, 12 for 50 per cent, eight for 200 per cent; three for 300 per cent and three for 400 per cent. One concern, the Franklin Yarn Company, made a stock dividend distribution of 2000 per cent, and the Cleveland Motors Company declared a stock dividend of 1900 per cent.

Belgium's Finances

A \$24,000,000 credit granted Belgium by English bankers has been renewed for another year, say advisers received in the United States. The original credit was made a year ago in three months' bills. A similar credit amounting to \$50,000,000 was granted Belgium by American bankers, and this obligation matures June 30. Belgian financial representatives are in New York at present endeavoring to have this credit extended.

They have been advised that the maturing credit cannot be renewed in its present form, owing to the ruling of the Federal Reserve Board on the matter of revolving acceptance credits. It is evident from the action of London bankers that the same scruples are not allowed to outweigh the expediency of accommodating international debtors. Local bankers point to the fact that unwillingness of American bankers to renew the Argentine loan about to fall due here, gave London the opportunity of jumping in to accommodate Argentina in the shape of a \$50,000,000 loan.

An interesting international development is the transfer of \$3,500,000 gold from Paris to London. This assumes the movement which happened on a large scale during the war time, the Bank of France now holding nearly \$400,000,000 gold "abroad."

Money Market Hardens

The general complexion and tendency of the money market show no signs of definite change, although the tone continues, on the whole, to harden rather than to relax. Some American bankers declare that the demand upon them personally in the matter of handling and satisfying applicants for mercantile credit finds few if any precedents in their experience, and that it has become more a question of supply than price of money.

Opinion obtains among bankers that the Federal Reserve system within the next 30 days will find it necessary to increase the rate on commercial rediscounts from 6 per cent to 6½ per cent. The subject will be discussed at the Washington conference next week, and as matters now stand the increase is thought almost sure to come.

The tension of the last month or two has been caused by the great demands from the west for credits, notably St. Louis, Kansas City, and Chicago. To tide over the reserve banks of those centers, the eastern reserve banks have extended heavy accommodation. But, now that the peak of the western demand seems to have been reached, the east is experiencing greater pressure so that the relief to the entire system from the improvement in the west is slight.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Bar silver 99½, down ¼ cent.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 5.8d lower at 53½d.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	131½	131½	131½	131½
Am Car & Fdy	131½	131½	131½	131½
Am Int Corp	86½	86½	86½	87½
Am Loco	92	92	91½	92
Am Smelters	60½	60½	59½	60
Am Sugar	129½	129½	129½	129½
Am T & T	93½	93½	93	93½
Am Woolen	109½	109½	108½	109
Anacosta	56	56	55½	56
Atchafalaya	79½	79½	79½	79½
At Gulf & W. I.	166	166	164½	166½
Bald Loco	115	116½	114½	116½
B & O	22½	23½	22½	23
Beth Steel B	90½	91½	89½	91½
Can Pac	114½	115	114½	115
Gen Leather	131½	131½	130½	131½
Chandler	130½	132½	130½	131½
Chic R & St P	33½	33½	33½	33½
Chic R I & Pac	33½	33½	33½	33½
Chino	31½	32½	31½	31½
Crucible Steel	135	138½	134½	138
Cuba Cane S	51½	52½	51½	51½
do pfd	80½	81	80½	81
End Johnson	102½	102½	102½	102½
Gen Electric	141½	141½	140½	141½
Gen Motors	27	27½	26½	27½
Inspiration	51½	52	51½	51½
Int Paper	71½	72½	71½	72½
Kennecott	27	27½	27	27
Marine	31½	31½	30½	31½
do pfd	84½	84½	83½	83½
Mex Pet	180½	181½	179½	181
Midvale	42½	42½	42½	42½
Mo Pacific	23½	23½	23½	24½
N Y Cent & H	28½	29½	28½	29
No Pac	73½	73½	73½	73½
Pan Am Pet	103½	104½	103½	103½
do B	98½	98½	97½	97½
Penn	40	40	39½	40
Pier-Arrow	53½	54½	53½	54½
Punta Alegre	108½	108½	107	108
Reading	84½	85½	84½	85½
Rep I & Steel	91½	92½	91½	91½
Rep D of N Y	118½	118½	117½	118½
Sinclair	34½	35	34½	34½
So Pac	94½	95	94	94½
Studebaker	69½	71½	69½	70½
Texas Co	47½	48½	47½	48½
U S Steel	39½	40½	39½	40½
U S Steel pfd	47½	48½	47½	48½
Trans Oil	15½	15½	15½	15½
Un Pac	116	116	114½	115
U S Rubber	95	96½	95	96½
U S Steel	39½	40½	39½	40½
Utah Copper	66½	67½	66½	67½
Westinghouse	47½	47½	46½	47½
Willya-Over	17½	18	17½	18
Worthington	67	68	67	68
Total sales	492,206			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	91.24	91.34	91.00	91.16
Lib 4s	85.20	85.20	85.20	85.20
Lib 2d 4½s	84.70	84.70	84.00	84.00
Lib 1st 4½s	85.70	86.00	85.70	86.00
Lib 2d 4½s	84.90	84.90	84.00	84.50
Lib 3d 4½s	85.50	85.50	85.10	85.10
Lib 4th 4½s	85.40	85.40	85.00	85.10
Vict 3½s	95.50	95.70	95.50	95.60

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
City of Lyons 6s	87	87	87	87
City of Bordeaux 6s	87	87	86½	87
City of Marseilles 6s	87	87	87	87
City of Genoa 5½s	73½	74½	74½	74½
Un King 5½s, 1920-24	94½	94½	94½	94½
Un King 5½s, 1920-24	94½	94½	94½	94½
Un King 5½s, 1920-24	94½	94½	94½	94½

BOSTON STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	94½	94½	94½	94½
A A Ch com	105	105	105	105
Am Wool com	109	109	109	109
Am Zinc	14½	14½	14½	14½
Arizona Com	10½	10½	10½	10½
Booth Psh	6½	6½	6½	6½
Boston Elev	37	37	37	37
Boston & Me	37	37	37	37
Butte & Sup	23	23	23	23
Am Bostn	59½	59½	59½	59½
Cel & Heda	30	30	30	30
Copper Range	39	39	39	39
Davis-Daly	9½	9½	9½	9½
East Butte	13	13	13	13
Eastern Mass	20	20	20	20
Elder	32½	32½	32½	32½
Fairbanks	64½	64½	64½	64½
Granby	40	40	40	40
Green-Can	31½	31½	31½	31½
I Creek com	44	44	44	44
Isle Royale	30	30	30	30
Lake Copper	34	34	34	34
Mass Elec pfd	72½	72½	72½	72½
Mass Gas	72½	72½	72½	72½
May-Old Col	6½	6½	6½	6½
Miami	21½	21½	21½	21½
Miners Body	39½	39½	39½	39½
N Y N H & H	29½	29½	29½	29½
North Butte	18½	18½	18½	18½
Old Dominion	27	27	27	27
Oscoda	42½	42½	42½	42½
Parish & Bing	33½	33½	33½	33½
Pond Creek	16½	16½	16½	16½
Punta Alegre	108	108	108	108
Root & Van Der	43½	43½	43½	43½
Stewart	41½	41½	41½	41½
Swift & Co	110½	110½	110½	110½
United Fruit	204	204	204	204
United States	44	44	44	44
U S Smelting	61½	61½	61½	61½

NEW YORK CURB

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Woolen rights	1½	1½	1½	1½
Boone	3½	3½	3½	3½
Boston & Mont	830	830	830	830
Salomon	27	27	27	27
Carb Synd	21	21	21	21
Cosden & Co	7½	7½	7½	7½
General Asphalt	69½	69½	69½	69½
General Motors	250	250	250	250
Indus Mining	4½	4½	4½	4½
Houston Oil	80	80	80	80
Ind Packing	8½	8½	8½	8½
Intgr Petrol	87	87	87	87
Merritt	15	15	15	15
Morton	25	25	25	25
Orpheus	29	29	29	29
Ryan Cons	39	39	39	39
Ryan Pet	35	35	35	35
Salt Creek	35	35	35	35
Sulphur Ref	5	5	5	5
Sinclair	12	12	12	12
Skelly	10½	10½	10½	10½
Submarine Boat	13	13	13	13
Tubal Oil	21½	21½	21½	21½
Un Retail Candy	14½	14½	14½	14½
United States Sim	24	24	24	24
White Oil	22½	22½	22½	22½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Demand	Parity
Sterling	\$2.51	\$4.8665
*France	15.22	5.1826
*Italy	20.67	5.1826
Goldfrs	24	4020
German marks	.0206	.2282
Canadian dollar	.975	.975

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings show an aggregate of \$7,760,920,902, an increase of 15 per cent over last year. Outside of New York there was an increase of 27.1 per cent.

BOSTON & MAINE
ISSUE APPROVED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Stockholders of the Boston & Maine Railroad, at a special meeting yesterday, approved the issuance of \$17,000,000 6 per cent bonds to take care of the like amount of bonds issued to the Director-General of Railroads which mature on July 1. The new bonds will be offered the Director-General at 98½ and will fall due January 1, 1929.

Acting Chairman Woodward Hudson stated that the directors had no definite recommendations to make regarding the issuance of refunding bonds to take care of bonds of the Concord & Montreal Railroad and the notes of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, amounting in the aggregate to \$8,843,000. The meeting to act on this matter was adjourned until May 17, when the directors will submit some definite plan.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co.)
NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	40.15	40.25	40.03	40.16
July	38.00	38.15	37.85	38.08
October	35.95	36.04	35.67	35.91
December	35.03	35.05	34.75	35.02
January	34.38	34.40	34.00	34.20
March	33.75	33.75	33.62	33.71
Spots	41.15	down	15 points.	

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hents & Co's private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
May	39.40	39.40	39.26	39.26
July	37.95	37.95	37.75	37.86
October	35.90	35.90	35.68	35.79

LIVERPOOL, England—The Liverpool Cotton Exchange will be closed on May 24 and 28.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1919	1918
Stand. return	\$1,620,000	\$1,620,000
Oper expenses	65,719	22,231
Net revenue	1,554,281	1,597,769
Oper income	1,537,537	1,577,537
Fixed charges	1,208,384	1,061,585
Balance	329,153	515,952
Dividends	139,652	199,652
Surplus	244,006	399,704

ROCK ISLAND

	1919	1918
March	\$9,874,475	\$1,771,149
Oper revenue	761,193	361,164
From Jan 1	31,957,236	8,347,612
Oper revenue	3,754,522	3,559,837

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY

	1919	1918
March	\$3,875,510	\$800,823
Oper revenue	98,360	27,532
From Jan 1	10,716,765	1,024,391
Oper revenue	1,266,171	1,232,972

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	22½	23½
Buckeye Pipe	88	91
Illinois Pipe Line	155	165
Indiana Pipe	89	92
Ohio Oil	320	325
Prairie O & G	550	575
Prairie Pipe	195	200
S O of Cal	315	320
S O of Ind	650	675
S O of Kan	570	590
S O of Ky	280	400
S O of N Y	400	405
Union Tank	108	110

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn	1.33	1.37½	1.33	1.36½
May	1.75	1.78½	1.75	1.76½
September	1.62	1.64½	1.62	1.64½
Oats	1.06½	1.06½	1.04½	1.04½
May	1.06½	1.06½	1.04½	1.04½
July	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
September	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Port	37.40	37.40	37.05	37.05
Lard	21.20	21.20	21.20	21.20
May	21.20	21.20	21.20	21.20
July	22.22	22.22	22.15	22.20
September	22.22	22.22	22.15	22.20

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs) shows:

	May 12	May 5
Gold on hand	5,585,707,000	5,585,565,000
Silver on hand	240,843,000	242,574,000
Circulation	38,128,075,000	38,249,345,000
Gen deposits	3,641,249,000	3,423,365,000
Bills due	1,896,295,000	2,025

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FIRST ROUND OF SOUTHERN TENNIS

Vanderbilt, Texas and Georgia Tech Qualify Two Entries Each for the Second Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Georgia School of Technology, University of Texas, and Vanderbilt University came through strongly yesterday in the first round single matches of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association championship tennis tournament, each school qualifying for the second round. Although the courts were a bit slow, due to Thursday's heavy rainfall, the weather conditions were ideal, with no wind blowing. Representatives from nine colleges have entered the tournament, making it one of the largest ever held in the South.

The first match was the best of the day, in which C. E. Granger '21 of Texas defeated J. J. Morse '21 of Tulane University in straight sets, after a very good exhibition of tennis. The smashing drives, placing and overhead strokes of Granger, however, proved too much for Morse, who, although showing a very steady game, played too safe.

E. B. Zerfass '22, Vanderbilt's all-round athlete, defeated E. W. Hanks '20 of Davidson College, both men playing well back from the net. Long drawn-out play, featured by continual chopping on the part of both participants, marked the close game between McGregor Smith '21 of University of Tennessee and M. J. Black '20 of Clemson College. Smith won the match, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2.

Although S. G. Bailey '22 of the University of the South won his first set with Orton Blake '22 of Georgia Tech, the latter came back strong in the second and third sets. He won the second set by 6-0, this being the only low score of the day. J. B. Keeble '21 of Vanderbilt, won in straight sets from J. H. Monroe '22 of Tulane. The first set was won by a score of 13-11, this being the longest set of the entire day. Monroe was unable to pass Keeble, who constantly gained the net. McNeill Drumright '21 of Texas, easily defeated E. A. Taylor '21 of Tennessee in straight sets.

C. W. Shumaker '23 of University of the South won his first set with R. A. Johnston '22 of Georgia Tech, but the latter won the match, taking both the second and third sets by 6-1 scores. J. R. Fitzgerald '20 of Clemson won in straight sets from T. H. Spence '20 of Davidson College. The only match played in the second round of the singles was won by Blake of Georgia Tech, who defeated Smith of Tennessee. In the first round of the doubles, Keeble's stroking and Zerfass' steadiness won the match for Vanderbilt over Tennessee. Davidson defeated the University of the South and Georgia Tech won two duets sets from Clemson College.

Tulane easily defeated Oglethorpe University in two straight sets by 6-1 scores, and Texas beat Georgia Tech in two straight sets by 6-3 scores. The only second round in the doubles was won by Tulane over Vanderbilt after remarkable playing by both teams. This win places Tulane in the doubles finals. The summary:

FIRST ROUND
Singles
C. E. Granger, Texas, defeated J. J. Morse, Tulane, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2.
E. B. Zerfass, Vanderbilt, defeated T. W. Hanks, Davidson, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.
McGregor Smith, Tennessee, defeated Manning J. Black, Clemson, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2.

Orton Blake, Georgia Tech, defeated S. G. Bailey, University of the South, 6-0, 6-2, 6-3.
J. B. Keeble, Vanderbilt, defeated J. H. Monroe, Tulane, 13-11, 6-4.
McNeill Drumright, Texas, defeated E. A. Taylor, Tennessee, 6-1, 6-2.
J. R. Fitzgerald, Clemson, defeated E. H. Spence, Davidson, 6-2, 6-4.
SECOND ROUND
Orton Blake, Georgia Tech, defeated McGregor Smith, Tennessee, 6-3, 6-4.
T. H. Zerfass and J. B. Keeble, Vanderbilt, defeated McGregor Smith and E. A. Taylor, Tennessee, 6-1, 3-6, 6-1.
J. J. Morse and J. H. Monroe, Tulane, defeated J. H. Price and W. C. Johnson, Oglethorpe, 6-4, 6-1.
T. H. Spence and T. W. Hawkins, Davidson, defeated J. J. Lawrence and P. W. Teahedy, University of the South, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.
E. J. Williamson and R. A. Johnston, Georgia Tech, defeated J. B. Fitzgerald and Joseph M. Black, Clemson, 10-8, 11-9.
McNeill Drumright and C. E. Granger, Texas, defeated E. J. Williamson and R. A. Johnston, Georgia Tech, 6-3, 6-3.

CHICAGO NET MEN DEFEAT MICHIGAN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—R. W. Pike '20, of the University of Chicago, Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association single tennis champion in 1918, defeated W. K. Westbrook '21 of the University of Michigan, last year's champion, in the feature match of a dual tournament here yesterday. The driving ground strokes of Pike were too much for Westbrook, who was repeatedly forced to return easy shots. Chicago players were victorious in the other three singles.
Perry Segal '22 and H. F. Vories '22 started for the Maroons, winning for their singles and forming a successful double combination. Westbrook and L. E. Munz '21 of Michigan won the other double match, defeating R. W. Pike '20 and Hosmer Jamieson '22. The summary:

SINGLES
R. W. Pike, University of Chicago, defeated W. K. Westbrook, University of Michigan, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1.
Perry Segal, University of Chicago, defeated L. E. Munz, University of Michigan, 11-9, 6-1.
Hosmer Jamieson, University of Chicago, defeated R. C. Angell, University of Michigan, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.
H. F. Vories, University of Chicago, defeated G. G. Reindel '2nd, University of Michigan, 6-4, 11-9.

DOUBLES
W. K. Westbrook and L. E. Munz, University of Michigan, defeated R. W. Pike and Hosmer Jamieson, University of Chicago, 8-6, 4-6, 6-4.
H. F. Vories and Perry Segal, University of Chicago, defeated R. C. Angell and G. G. Reindel '2nd, University of Michigan, 3-6, 6-1, 7-5.

BIG DUAL MEET IN THE STADIUM

Harvard and Yale Athletes Compete Today in Twenty-Seventh Annual Championship Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Harvard and Yale universities will meet on Soldiers Field this afternoon in their twenty-seventh annual dual track and field meet and the Ellis are slight favorites. This will be the second competition for the present team trophy and also the second meet when the points have counted five for first place, three for second and one for third. Two of the three previous trophies were won by Yale, Harvard having captured the first one.
Considerable uncertainty hangs over the coming meet, due largely to the fact that the two teams have not been able to do much competitive work under favorable conditions. The Yale team lost its dual meet to Princeton University last Saturday at New Haven, Connecticut, by a score of 59 points to 45; but the meet was run off under such unfavorable conditions that no line could be obtained regarding the best work which can be expected of the Yale athletes should they compete today under favorable conditions. The Harvard team competed against Massachusetts Institute of Technology last Monday afternoon and won by a score of 65½ to 51½. This result was rather unexpected to the followers of the Crimson and they are hoping that their athletes can make as good a showing against Yale. When the Harvard-Technology meet was held, conditions were such that some of the performances were greatly aided by an exceptionally strong wind, so that it is impossible to judge of what the Harvard athletes may do today should conditions be normal.
Harvard has been making strenuous efforts this spring to bring its track team up to the high standard set by the Crimson team of the '19's, and there is little doubt but what the Crimson has made a good start. The loss of C. G. Krogness '21 and J. F. Brown '22, on account of conditions in their studies, has been a big handicap to the Crimson as Krogness was sure to win at least 11 points, with Brown sure to win at least five more. Yale does not appear to have as many good athletes as usual and a rather close meet is looked for with possible unexpected performances swinging the result to either university.
The records for these dual meets are very low and there appear to be only two events in which athletes are entered who are capable of breaking the present marks. These two events are the running high jump and the one-mile run. R. W. Landon '21 of Yale has done better than the present mark of 6 ft. 2½ in. for the running high jump, which was made by R. C. Merwin of Yale in 1897, and given a good day, he should set up a new mark for this event. D. F. O'Connell '21, captain of the Harvard team, has run the one-mile run in close to the present record and, if pushed, may make a new mark for the event. All of the other marks appear to be above the best performances of any of the athletes entered today. The records follow:

100-YARD DASH—9½s.
W. A. Schick Jr., 1902-95s. Harvard
E. A. Teschner, 1916-94s. Harvard
200-YARD DASH—21½s.
R. C. Foster, 1909-20s. Harvard
120-YARD HURDLES—15½s.
P. M. Rice, 1915-20s. Harvard
220-YARD HURDLES—23½s.
J. G. Willis, 1902-20s. Harvard
440-YARD DASH—48s.
Westmore Wilcox Jr., 1915-48s. Harvard
880-YARD RUN—1m. 54s.
G. E. Brown, 1914-1m. 54s. Yale
1-MILE RUN—4m. 23s.
R. W. Foucher, 1914-4m. 23s. Yale
2-MILE RUN—9m. 24½s.
J. W. Overton, 1915-9m. 24½s. Yale
16-POUND SHOT—45½ in.
H. E. LeMoine, 1904-45½ in. Harvard
16-POUND HAMMER—142½ in.
Theodore Cable, 1913-142½ in. Harvard
RUNNING HIGH JUMP—6ft. 2½ in.
R. C. Merwin, 1897-6ft. 2½ in. Yale
RUNNING BROAD JUMP—28ft. 11 in.
W. M. Oler Jr., 1915-28ft. 11 in. Yale
POLE VAULT—12ft. 6½ in.
F. T. Nelson, 1910-12ft. 6½ in. Yale

LEAD OF LEAGUE CHANGES HANDS

Cincinnati Displaces Boston, Which Had Led for Nearly a Week—Brooklyn Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A change in leadership in the National League resulted yesterday when Cincinnati, winning its game, went into first place, superseding Boston, which again lost. The Braves as runners-up have a fair lead over Pittsburgh and Brooklyn, tied for third; yet Boston has played fewer games than any of its rivals, and with another defeat will fall close to the 500 mark.

Brooklyn won its game from St. Louis, having once more to go far over the regulation nine-inning limit.

CINCINNATI REDS WIN
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The local team started with an advantage of three runs in the first inning yesterday, giving them a lead which Philadelphia was unable to overcome. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E Cincinnati 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 13 0 Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 4 5 0
Batteries—Ruehrer, Eller and Rariden; Weinert, Cantwell and Wheat.

BROOKLYN WINS LONG GAME
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—After playing a 1-10 tie for 13 innings, Brooklyn staged a rally in the fourteenth which netted four runs, giving them the game. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14—R H E Brooklyn 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—5 11 3 St. Louis 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—7 3
Batteries—Grimes and Miller; Goodwin and Dihoefer.

CHICAGO WINS FROM BOSTON
CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago's seventh inning spurt, which netted them five runs, gave them the game against Boston, 7-to-4. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 0 x—7 6 1 Boston 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 1—4 12 2
Batteries—Hendrix, Carter and O'Farrell; Scott, Rudolph, Hearn and Gowdy.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

RESULTS FRIDAY

GAMES TODAY

WASHINGTON DEFEATS DETROIT

CHICAGO SWIMMERS GET MAJOR LETTERS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Major letters were awarded to members of the University of Chicago swimming team here Thursday. They were as follows: E. D. Ries '20, Conference champion in the 40-yard swim, and record holder in the 100-yard swim; A. W. Brunhart '20, Conference breast-stroke champion; S. K. Allison '21, and J. F. Meagher '21, Meagher, who set up a new record of 17.4-5s. in the 60-foot plunge at the Conference meet in March was elected captain of the swimming team for 1921. He succeeds E. D. Ries. B. W. Goldman '21, was elected captain of the water-basketball team for 1921.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS

NOT TO LEASE POLO GROUNDS

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The New York American League baseball club will not use the Polo Grounds after this season, according to an announcement here today by Manager

FENWAY PARK Today at 3:00 P. M.

RED SOX vs. CHICAGO

Seats at Shuman's Phone Beach 1080

J. J. McGraw of the New York Nationals. The lease held by the New York Americans would expire at that time, he said, and would not be renewed. This conclusion was reached after a conference here between C. A. Stoneham, president of the New York Nationals, and Mr. McGraw.

ENGLISH LADIES DEFEAT IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—England has proved superior to either Scotland or Ireland in the sphere of ladies' hockey this season and wound up the international program, which is not by any means so extensive as is the case with men's hockey, by beating the Irish team 16 goals to 2. It was originally intended that the English team should play France, but the fixture fell through and the Irish game was arranged instead. The feature of the game was the scoring of 10 goals by Miss K. Lidderdale, the English inside left.

The game had not been long in progress at the Old Deer Park, Richmond, before the long list of goals was started. Miss Lidderdale opening with a couple of good ones. Miss E. R. Clarke increased the lead before Miss Stewart, the Irish inside right, put one through for the visitors. No further scoring was done before the interval, though the heavy pressure on the Irish goal continued. After the restart, however, the English side proved irresistible and goals were scored by every member of the forward line. Miss Lidderdale scored four to begin her play, to be followed by two from Miss J. E. Wolton. Then Miss Lidderdale contributed four more, the Irish center half being utterly unable to hold her, though Miss Stewart managed to retallie once for Ireland. Miss M. Bryant and Miss E. Willcock penetrated the Irish defense before the close of the game and brought up the total of 16.

MISS LEITCH RETAINS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NEWCASTLE, Ireland (Friday)—Miss Cecil Leitch retained the ladies' golf title today, beating Miss Molly Griffiths, 7 and 6. By strokes the score was: Miss Leitch, 81; Miss Griffiths, 86. Miss Leitch was 6 up at the end of the first round of 18 holes.

STEVENSON BEATS SCOTTISH CHAMPION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Thomas Aiken, the Scottish billiard champion, had a brief run in the professional billiard tournament, though he was able to put up a stiff opposition to H. W. Stevenson, the former champion, during the week ending April 17. The contest was a fairly close one all through, but on two days only was the Scottish player able to keep the pace set by his opponent. Stevenson ran right away at the start and by Wednesday evening, that is, just over half way to the 8000 points, had a lead of nearly 700 points. Next day the difference separating the players was only 379, but again the Englishman forged ahead and the level play on the sixth and final day of the second round failed to affect the issue, and Stevenson won by 637 points. The finest session of the whole game from the scoring point of view was the second session of the first day, when both players returned unusually high averages. The winner ran up an aggregate of 734 points, with an average of 122, as against Aiken's 569 and 80. Later in the proceedings Stevenson attained averages of 74, 52, and 47 per innings. Over 30 century breaks were made by the winner of the round and slightly under that figure by the loser. Stevenson's best attempt was a run of 331, later supplemented by one of 207, while Aiken's was 284. The summary:

STEVENS

AIKEN

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MICHIGAN TENNIS TEAM VICTORIOUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—University of Michigan tennis players made a clean sweep of four singles and two doubles, all in straight sets with the exception of one single in a tournament with Northwestern University here Thursday. Conditions, with a cold high wind and soft courts, were unfavorable to good tennis. W. K. Westbrook '21 of Michigan exhibited his customary championship style of play. The summary:

SINGLES

R. C. Angell, Michigan, defeated H. M. Groves, Northwestern, 6-2, 6-2.

W. K. Westbrook, Michigan, defeated H. B. Boyden, Northwestern, 7-5, 6-4.

L. E. Munz, Michigan, defeated S. L. Gohlen, Northwestern, 6-2, 5-7, 6-3.

George Reindel '2nd, Michigan, defeated P. E. Newsy, Northwestern, 6-0, 6-0.

DOUBLES

R. C. Angell and George Reindel '2nd, Michigan, defeated H. M. Groves and E. B. Calhoun, Northwestern, 6-2, 6-1.

W. K. Westbrook and L. F. Munz, Michigan, defeated H. B. Boyden and S. L. Gohlen, Northwestern, 6-4, 6-4.

CAPTAIN McCORMICK PRAISES CANADIANS

NEW YORK, New York—Six members of the United States Olympic hockey team, which won second place in the games at Antwerp, are back. The party consisted of Capt. J. W. McCormick, Lawrence McCormick, Raymond Bonney, and Herb Drury of Pittsburgh; Cyril Widenbaker, St. Paul, and Frank Synnot of Boston.

"We received the finest of treatment from the officials, the people of Belgium and the opposing teams," Captain McCormick said. "Our only regret was that we had to finish second. The Canadians, who won, were fine fellows, great players and good sports."

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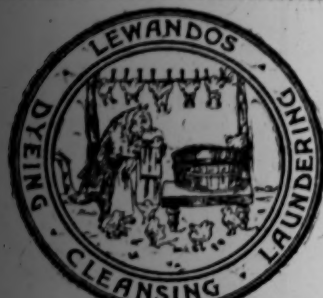
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MRS. CORA ROSE

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

THE BACH CHOIR

Beginnings of a Famous London Society

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Amongst the spring events in the musical world in England, the great Bach Festival, to be held in the Westminster Central Hall by the Bach Choir, under the direction of Dr. H. P. Allen, bids fair to rank as one of the most important of the approaching season.

Four concerts are to be devoted to the works of J. S. Bach, of which a representative selection will include: three cantatas; organ and orchestral works, vocal solos; three unaccompanied motets; and, on the last day, the B Minor Mass—its twenty-first performance by this choir. For this occasion, a book of the festival has been prepared, comprising not only the complete program and words, but no less than 20 pages of facsimile of Bach's MSS, and essays by Messrs. K. J. Dent, H. C. Colles, and Ernest Newman.

It is a big program, surely, but not more than might be expected of a society with 44 years' experience behind it, to which belongs the honor of having given the first performance in England of the B Minor Mass in its entirety. That this historic fact remains as the precious inheritance of the choir is shown in Rule I of its constitution, which is worth quoting:

"The society shall be called The Bach Choir in commemoration of the first performance in England of J. S. Bach's Mass in B Minor, and the object of the society shall be the practice and performance of choral works of excellence of various schools."

Bach Society, 1849

Not that other choral societies have not existed of similar aims and designation. To go back to a time when the great composers' works were unfamiliar in England to any but the very few, good pioneer work was done by the Bach Society, instituted in London in 1849 for the purpose of collecting his compositions "and all works relating to him and for the furtherance of a general acquaintance by the public of them." Under the baton of Sterndale Bennett the first performance in England of the St. Matthew's Passion Music was given in the Hanover Square Rooms, London, April 6, 1854. This was repeated in the following November, and again in 1858, under the same leadership.

Two years later, the first eleven numbers of the B Minor Mass were given, followed in 1863, by the Christmas Oratorio. In 1870, however, the society was dissolved. At the present time, in addition to a Bach Choir in Newcastle, and another which existed prior to the war, conducted by Dr. R. R. Terry, organist of Westminster Cathedral, for the performance of orchestral and vocal compositions of Bach, there is a thriving sister-society in Oxford, largely drawn from undergraduates of the University colleges, as well as the town and neighborhood; and like that in London, under the vitalizing direction of Dr. Allen.

Mr. Arthur Duke Coleridge

As far as can be ascertained, it owes its origin to the energy and enthusiasm of Mr. Arthur Duke Coleridge who, in 1875, together with Dr. (now Sir) Charles Villiers Stanford, was studying music in Leipzig, a great Bach center. Here he first had the idea of introducing the B Minor Mass into England, and after discussing the matter with Dr. Stanford, returning to London and at once set to work to collect a sufficiently large and efficient body of singers for this purpose with the assistance of Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. Starting with some 200 to 250 members, of late years there have been increased and at the present moment number more than 300. An influential committee was then formed including Lord Coleridge, (president), Lord Montagu, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M. P., Sir C. J. Freake, Sir George Grove, Sir John Stainer, Mr. Lionel Benson, Mr. Coleridge (honorable secretary), and Mr. Goldschmidt, who was appointed conductor.

Too much cannot be said in favor of Mr. Goldschmidt's devotion, care and labor, which he gave to the training of the choir in surmounting the difficulties of this great work. In this he was largely assisted by his wife, Mrs. Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt the famous soprano, she, in addition to taking part in the general singing, herself trained the women members at her house in Moreton Gardens, and at practices with the organ held at Lady Freake's house in the Cromwell Road. It is a fact that, when the pitch fell, she would deliberately sing sharp to correct this tendency.

Later on, the lecture-hall of the Science and Art Museum was placed by the authorities at the disposal of the choir for rehearsal. At the present time rehearsals are held in the Westminster Cathedral Hall.

Recruited Among Amateurs

With the exception of a few professional tenors and basses, the choir was and still is recruited from among amateurs, each being subjected to a voice trial on entry, and whenever revision is deemed necessary, by the musical director. Although at private concerts and rehearsals leading members have from time to time been entrusted with solos, professional artists have always been engaged for public concerts.

Her Royal Highness Princess Christian honored the Bach Choir by singing in it as an alto for many years, and although no longer a performing member she has never severed her

connection with the society, but has kept up a real interest in all its doings.

Amongst the well-known original members who took part in the performances of 1876, were Viscountess Downe, the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley (wife of the Dean of Windsor), Lady Katherine Coke, Lady Agneta Montagu, the Hon. Lady Ponsonby, Mrs. Raymond Maude, (daughter of Madame Goldschmidt), Miss Mary Liddell, the Hon. Spencer Lyttelton, C. B., Mr. Frank Pownall, Mr. Arthur Wade, and Mr. Lionel Benson.

After nearly a year's hard work and study the mass was produced on April 26, 1876, in St. James' Hall, Piccadilly, and such was the enthusiasm evoked that, at the close of the chorus, "Cum Sancto Spiritu," the whole audience rose en bloc demanding its repetition. In response to the general interest, a further performance was given a month later.

In recollection of these performances, the choir decided to establish itself as a permanent society under the title of the Bach Choir. As it was felt, however, that no institution could endure unless founded upon a sufficiently wide basis, the object of the society was accordingly defined as quoted above, and this rule has always been faithfully adhered to.

A few words here as to the origin of the B Minor Mass may not be out of place. Written during the composer's "Leipzig period," it is the only complete mass Bach has left to posterity. The actual date of its accomplishment is uncertain, but it is an established fact that it was finished by 1737. The credo was written first in 1731 or 1732; the kyries and gloria followed a year later; and the sanctus probably in 1735 or 1736. Its publication, however, was not attempted until after the commencement of the nineteenth century when part was undertaken by Nägeli, of Zürich, and part by Simrock of Bonn.

In his life of Bach, Spitta tells us that "although the credo was performed by Emmanuel Bach, with an independent orchestral introduction of his own, at Hamburg some time previous to 1788, the earliest performance of both portions of the mass was probably not until February, 1835, when it was given by the Sing-Akademie of Berlin. It had also been rehearsed and performed by the Cecilian-Verein of Frankfurt under Schellie, and Mendelssohn; and the credo had been included in the program of the Lower Rhine Festivals of 1858 and 1873.

BEETHOVEN CONCERT IN PHILADELPHIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia Orchestra wound up its twentieth and most successful season with a Beethoven concert. The program held but two numbers, the Third Leonore Overture and the Ninth Symphony. The overture was presented with Dr. Stokowski's subtlest manipulation of its manifold mercurial contrasts, and the faint call of the horn was as a voice from a far-off lovely country. For the choral symphony, the Philadelphia Orchestra Chorus of 225 voices was enlisted. It had trained faithfully for the culminating event all season long, under Stephen S. Townsend of Boston. Mr. Townsend wins new laurels to be worn with those that are his for similar success with choral forces for the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The singing phalanx that he turned over to Dr. Stokowski for the Symphony had been drilled to letter-perfection without blunting a keen edge of enthusiasm or creating a mere perfunctory obedience. The singers had a brief reward for so many months of arduous toil. They did not work for glory, however, but toward the higher end of giving voice to ennobling music.

Their demeanor while they waited to begin was not the least part of their merit. They sat immobile and thoroughly attentive to the extended instrumental transactions. They did not pat their hair nor turn the pages, nor engage in murmurous asides. They considered the aspect they presented to the audience and refrained from aught that might blur the picture. The singing of those exacting notes at their trying altitude was accomplished without effects of straining or of perturbation. Each division of the voices held its own without intrusion or confusion or undue preponderance. Attacks were clean and accurate, the accents were justly placed, the paramount sentiment was reverent and appropriate. Dr. Stokowski led without notes, and made no detectable slip through all the variable moods and alterations of the tempo. He seemed as fresh at the end of the concert as he was with the first beat, yet he had "fed the springs" all the way along with a prodigious exuberance. Such an achievement as this must enhance an already salient reputation.

The soloists were four—Vanhah Hanbury, soprano; Alice Fidler, contralto; Robert Quait, tenor; J. Campbell McInness, baritone. Mr. McInness had the responsibility of beginning, and at first was a trifle unsteady, but soon he found a stable equilibrium, and his powerful voice was more easily discernible in the ensemble than that of any of his associates. Miss Fidler had a voice of the true contralto quality, and she uses it with thought and ease, evidently meditating the meaning of the text and not content with the mere emission of a sound. The voice of Miss Hanbury is of the sort that is so often styled "light and pleasing," and the intonation was not flawless.

Mr. Quait had little chance to enforce the impression he has lately made in singing with the Strawbridge and Clothier Chorus. He showed himself on that earlier occasion a rarely effective oratorio soloist, but the score

of Beethoven in this symphony does not exploit individuals. Mr. Quait did well, however, and received his meed of approbation. It is a picturesque circumstance that the performance was given on the exact anniversary—May 7—of the first presentation in Vienna in 1824.

At the Musical Fund Hall—now rarely used for concerts—a masque was given to commemorate the centennial of the Musical Fund Society. Hugh A. Clarke of the University of Pennsylvania directed an orchestra atired in the fashion of the old time. "Jenny Lind," the prima donna, wearing a flowered crinoline, turned out to be no less a personage than Mabel Garrison of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Frank Gittelson, the violinist, of the faculty of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, successfully hid his tender years under the white locks of "Ole Bull," and beautifully played compositions of Wieniawski and others. John Braun, prime mover in the arrangement of the concert, sang admirably to his wife's accompaniment.

Mischa Elman's violin said an eloquent farewell, and in the "Kreutzer" sonata the mettlesome artist had the aid of his sister, Liza, at the piano-forte.

ISOLDE MENGES IN LONDON RECITAL

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—No violin playing has attracted more attention among London violinists this spring than that of Isolde Menges. She has been much admired also by the public at large, but violinists have a certain freemasonry of their craft among themselves and understand every phrase of their art in a way impossible to non-players; thus their opinions on a fellow violinist have a distinctive value.

When Isolde Menges first appeared in London a few years ago, she was a brilliant young artist with a fine technique and a temperament that promised good things. This promise has been splendidly fulfilled during her long sojourn in America. She has thought and worked for herself. Her art has matured. She now returns to London a fully fledged master-player. She has given several recitals here with marked success. A certain amount of gentle criticism was leveled at her programs, however, on the ground that the London musical public had progressed during the war, that it no longer demanded flashing virtuoso solos as the key to its good graces, but preferred to hear a fine artist in fine music—in short, that Isolde Menges had come back to find a more enlightened nation than that which she left.

No such criticism could be passed on the sonata recital she gave in conjunction with Hamilton Harty at the Aeolian Hall on April 10, for all the music had been chosen strictly for its musical value and offered even less scope for winning "star" laurels than some other sonatas, such as the "Kreutzer" or that by César Franck, afford. The program opened with Medtner's sonata in B minor, Mozart's great A major followed, and the concert closed with Brahms' third sonata, the D minor.

Taken all in all, the performance of the Medtner piece was the most completely satisfactory. Isolde Menges' understanding of the Russian style in music is intuitive and conveys an impression from the outset that her presentation is a true reflection of the composer's intentions. Also in such a thing as the canzona of the Medtner sonata, marked "cantarellando con fluidzza," the sweetness of her mezzo voce tone lends additional charm to her phrasing.

The slow movements of the Mozart and Brahms sonatas were the ones best played in these works, the anatomy of the former being a really finely felt and balanced performance. But in each instance the opening and closing movements lacked strength and breadth of view, and were taken at a slower pace than the composer's directions would lead one to expect. There has been a tendency of late among players to over-emphasize and refine the smaller details of Mozart's music at the expense of the big thoughts, to dwell upon its grace rather than upon the manliness which underlies its sweetness. But Mozart was quite equal, when the occasion demanded, to defying the Archbishop of Salzburg in the cause of liberty and equality. This should be remembered.

In the Brahms sonata also, Isolde Menges and Hamilton Harty failed to convey the full power of the music, though here it was the architectonic strength of design that one missed. Nevertheless Isolde Menges has a remarkable, and very rare quality as a sonata player. She treats the passages in which the violin is subservient, or complementary to the piano every whit as intelligently and sympathetically as those in which the violin leads, and she thus elicits beauties from the score which lie unsuspected by the majority of violinists. Nothing is common or mean under her treatment, everything is music. She can turn even a plain scale "to favor and to prettiness."

STADIUM CONCERTS, NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York.—Prices for the open-air concerts to be given at the Lewisohn Stadium in July and August, will be 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1. The concerts will be given by the National Symphony Orchestra, with Walter Henry Rothwell conducting. Last year a fund of \$100,000 was subscribed to guarantee against deficit, by a group of 100 persons. This year a fund is again to be raised, according to an announcement of the managers, but the guarantors will be twice as many as before.

LOUIS GRAVEURE

A Talk on His Oratorio Work
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Louis Graveure, the baritone, according to general talk in the American musical world, is not the man he appears to be, but is somebody quite different. He has become, though what has been explained by some as a haphazard shift of fortune, and by others as an intentional change of career, a more or less lost identity. Entering a few years ago upon the concert circuit of the United States, from nobody knew quite where, he was accepted at once both as a voice and as a myth, to the great refreshment of the national imagination.

When he received a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at his apartment here the other day, he would not doubt have translated the legends that have grown up about him into plain facts, if anything so unpoetic had been requested of him. But even had there been desire for this, there lacked time. Persons who are incorrigibly curious, and who must have their illusions smashed, at whatever loss, will perhaps be satisfied by noting, from the interview herewith set forth, that the baritone, in spite of his French, or Belgian, name, is rather knowing about English affairs.

As to "Elijah"

"At the outset, his work as soloist with the Oratorio Society, in the recent performance of Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' at the Seventy-First Regiment Armory was proposed by the interviewer for discussion.

"When I undertook that job," said Mr. Graveure, "I made up my mind that I would manage my voice exactly as I would in an auditorium of fitter size. I determined not only to avoid shouting, but also to sing softly whenever the music seemed to me to require softness. Just as if I were in an ordinary place. The outcome was, that some listeners got one quality of sound and others another, variety of location accounting for the difference. Critics who took a notion to praise me, commented this way and that, according to where they were seated. Stentorian tones, I felt convinced, would be of no help to me in overcoming the great spaces of the armory; and events indicated that I was right, although I do not approve of such an enormous hall for a concert."

Speaking particularly of his solo rôle in the oratorio, the baritone went on to say, "I have pondered much on the character of Elijah, and have deeply considered from study of the Scriptural account, what kind of person he was. And when I have compared the original character with the one found in the oratorio, I have invariably come to the conclusion that Mendelssohn, in all important points, caught the correct idea. Especially I have been struck with the composer's appreciation of the prophet as a man of the people, and as what we commonly call a human being. I have ascribed, in large measure, the favor which the oratorio has always enjoyed with the public to Mendelssohn's understanding of Elijah as a forbearing, enduring, undiscouraged champion of his nation's cause. I grant that Mendelssohn errs in his treatment of the figure here and there. I admit that in at least two passages he sacrifices the prophet's calmness and dignity in a way that the Biblical narrative does not justify, and that even dramatic interest does not demand. One of these is the episode of the restoration to the widow of her son, in which the composer causes Elijah's words to be repeated with a rising agitation inappropriate to the scene. The other is the episode of the rebuke of the priests of Baal, in which Elijah is made to utter the demand, 'Call him louder!' with a blattancy, and a sarcasm out of keeping with the impressiveness of the occasion.

Difficulties of Recitative

"But defects like these may be described as exaggerated virtues. They are a part of Mendelssohn's plan to represent a human Elijah. The character rises at once to grandeur and nobility the moment the text so requires, as in the recitative which introduces the aria, 'Isaiah.' This passage, in which the prophet breaks away from the people and taking his way into the desert, gives expression to his inmost feelings, is to my idea the greatest in the entire rôle. I know of but one other passage in any oratorio equal to it; and that is, 'Thy rebuke hath broken His heart,' in Handel's 'Messiah.'"

Parentetically, he observed here that the most exacting and difficult of all things for a singer to execute, according to his experience, is oratorio recitative, because it must fall from the lips with the ease of speech, and yet must join into an arbitrary scheme of bars, dotted notes, rests and other things with technical precision. There must be free emission of tone, he explained, and no worry about how the throat is behaving. In brief, the formalities of vocalism must be mastered and put out of the way, that the performer may seem not to sing but to talk.

At this juncture, the topic of tradition was hinted into the discussion by the interviewer. Remark was made about the sentimental turn which the baritone gave to his portrayal of Elijah, and query was put as to whether this sentimental emphasis was not a little outside the rules.

"But did not my interpretation agree," asked the artist, "with libretto and music? Something, I hope, I may have added to what my predecessors in the rôle have done; but let me say that essentially I tended to be within the traditions. And I may add that I hold the traditions of oratorio

in complete respect. I go so far, in fact, as to desire my work to be judged wholly in the light of the traditions. I assure you that when you hear 'Elijah' presented with conductor, chorus, soloists and orchestra conscientiously observing the traditions, you get the best performance possible. There are places in England where you can hear it that way; and England, if I mistake not, is the greatest oratorio country in the world. Did you know that the question has been disquietingly raised in Germany, whether Bach and Mendelssohn are not becoming practically British composers? It is because their choral pieces are more extensively and more authentically sung in Great Britain than in Germany.

"To speak now not of the title rôle of 'Elijah,' but of the oratorio as a whole, you have in British communities the opinion of generations as to the rate of speed at which every page should be performed. And an oratorio, I maintain, is like the smallest song in this matter of rate. It has a tempo at which it should lit. Which tempo, I found, but better be stuck to. Those who try any other pace but that one will find themselves in the wrong. One number may go fast, and another slow; but there is a rate at which, best of any, the music moves.

"The rate of speed, which tradition so definitely determines, is largely a question of give and take between the various parts of the oratorio. When it is properly reckoned with, 'Elijah' can be performed without very extensive cuts and in a reasonable allowance of time. When this and other matters which tradition advises are attended to, the piece rises to something more than a show of choral selection and solos. It stands out as a great biography."

Until this spring, Mr. Graveure has been better known in New York as a recital singer than as a soloist in oratorio. For that matter, it is as a recital singer, more than anything else, that he has come before American audiences generally. He takes great trouble, he informed the interviewer, in preparing the songs he puts on his programs, memorizing both the voice part and the piano part to the last note. "That, however," said he, "is but a start. I must have my songs completely at my command, in order to give my whole attention, when actually singing, to details of color and interpretation. I hold myself responsible for the best performance I know how to give of every piece. For it is possible that some phrase in the final number will be just what strikes home and makes the recital worth while to certain of my listeners. Moreover I want to have mastery of the notes and words of my songs; in order to be free to plan my whole effect. I endeavor to select and to group my pieces so that the concert will have ebb and flow; or, to illustrate differently, so that its emotional course will be like the flight of a bird, moving upward and pausing a while before returning to the ground. I think all concerts should be thought out with regard to poise of climax. I have known orchestral conductors to drive straight up and then drop immediately down, and so spoil their chance to win their hearers."

"What, I wonder, are concerts for? Are they not to give entertainment? The greatest artist, if I have the right view, is the one who can entertain people by doing the best things. And yet he must bear in mind that an audience represents many types of thought. His duty, if he is a recital singer, is to arrange his program in a way to reach everybody in the house with something. One listener will be best pleased with an old, highly-styled classic; another will want to hear a subtle modern French song; while a third will like nothing so well as a sweet, romantic trifle, and will not only wait through all the other pieces to hear it, but will even go away thinking well of the others on account of that one."

"Nobody is fonder of serious music than I am. But I never pick out songs that are difficult to understand and throw them at the heads of my listeners. The public, when you approach it with music, does not know everything, but it does feel everything. I have seen many concerts fail because those who got them up thought of only their own tastes. In America, more than anywhere else, such a procedure is a disastrous mistake, for America is the greatest of concert countries. In certain European countries, a singer visits a few large cities, and there his opportunities end; whereas here, he can find audiences not only in the large centers but in innumerable small towns besides."

VICTORIA SEEKS A STATE ORCHESTRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Sydney's successful State Orchestra has brought conviction to many in Melbourne who formerly doubted the possibility of such an experiment in Australia. As an outcome of activities already reported in these columns, a representative gathering of citizens and music lovers recently asked the Victorian Premier, Mr. Lawson, for Government assistance in the establishment of a state orchestra. The Premier replied that he was entirely in sympathy with the object.

The Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Councilor Alkman, said that they desired a guarantee up to £4000 a year so that they could immediately appoint a conductor, who might receive £1500 a year and become a University officer associated with the Conservatorium of Music.

The Premier said that he would be very glad to receive the details of the scheme. If the committee could assemble the machinery and form the or-

ganization the State Government ought to be able to do something to help. There is no reason, he said, why the government should not come in as a patron of music and endeavor to provide for the musical education of the state. There should be a provision for cheap and perhaps free concerts.

"I feel sure that the Cabinet will feel happy to help," continued the Premier. "The organization proposed, and the financial aspect, will be carefully examined and I will find out to what extent assistance can be given—by backing a bill or by a subsidy. All parts of the state should have the opportunity of hearing the music. The orchestra must be conducted on a definite financial basis; it requires a happy combination of art and finance."

PAVLOVA'S SEASON AT DRURY LANE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Russian ballet has for so long been represented in London by the Diaghileff Company, and by that company alone, that great interest has naturally been aroused by the return of Anna Pavlova with her own company of 50 dancers and a repertoire of ballets and diversissements, most of which are new to England. It is, as yet, too soon to dogmatize on the quality of the repertoire as a whole, but if one may take as a fair sample the ballets shown at the first performance, certain general characteristics may be noted. In the first place one is struck by the very high level of technical and artistic accomplishment shown by the dancers. If there is no male dancer in this company that displays quite the genius of a Nijinsky or a Massine, Pavlova herself need fear no comparison, while there are several dancers in her train, both men and women, who are well in the front rank. The corps de ballet itself leaves little to be desired unless one is to judge it by the standard of the early days of the Diaghileff ballet.

What is lacking is the evidence of a director able to secure approach to perfection in every detail of mounting, dressing, and production; and where the material is so good that lack of control is all the more regretted.

Such criticism may seem ungenerous when the performance, both individually and collectively, was productive of so much beauty. Pavlova in her famous "Swan pas seul" to music by Saint Saëns, never more thoroughly deserved the rapture of her reception. Here is the art of the Russian dancer at its most charming and expressive of an ethereal beauty which rightly captivates time after time. Of the two ballets given on the first night of the season "Snowflakes" was perhaps the best.

This ballet is danced to the music of Tschalkowsky's "Casse Noisettes." It is a Christmas ballet showing how a little girl receives as a present a nut-cracker in the form of a doll. This doll is in reality a prince who has been transformed by a bad fairy, but by an act of devotion to the little girl he is restored to life. He then leads his little friend and other children to the Kingdom of Pine trees. It is this episode which forms the subject of the ballet. Pavlova and Volinine, dancing in a veritable snowstorm, were a spectacle of pure delight, and the corps de ballet carried out the wonderful effect in their snow-white garb.

The second ballet, "Amarilla," did not please quite so much from the point of view of scenery and costumes, which were somewhat mixed and confused. The story is a fragile little drama of true love and false, founded on an old gypsy folk song. The music is by Glazounov and Drigo. Here again the dancing was admirable. The evening ended with seven "divertissements." Pavlova is fortunate in being supported by such artists as Messrs. Volinine and Bergé, and Misses Brunova and Brunova. Pavlova herself received a great welcome from a crowded and enthusiastic house. The audience could hardly bring itself to leave, so great was its appreciation. Pavlova was called many times before the curtain, and flowers were showered upon her.

BACH FESTIVAL

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania.—The fifteenth Bach festival will be held at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, on Friday and Saturday, May 28 and 29, when the Bach Choir of 25 voices under Dr. J. Fred Wolfe, conductor, will sing cantatas, a motet, and the mass in B Minor. There will be sessions at 4 p. m. and 8 p. m. on Friday. The Saturday sessions will begin at 1:30 p. m. and 4 p. m., thus giving visitors opportunity to take trains east and west. The soloists for the Friday cantatas will be: Mildred Faas, soprano, Reed Miller, tenor, and Charles Trowbridge Tittmann, bass; for the Saturday rendition of the mass: Florence Hinkle, soprano, Merle Alcock, alto; Nicholas Doty, tenor, and Robert S. Maitland, bass. The accompaniment will be furnished by members of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The Moravian Trombone Choir will announce the opening of each session from the tower of Packer Memorial Church, where the festival will be held.

WORCESTER MUSIC FESTIVAL

WORCESTER, Massachusetts.—Two choral works are to be performed at the Worcester Music Festival this autumn, Nelson P. Coffin conducting. They are Parker's "Hora Novissima," which will open the festival on October 6 and Franck's "The Beatitudes," which will be presented on October 7. Five concerts will be given with players from the Philadelphia orchestra assisting. The soloists in the choral works will include Florence Hinkle, Vera Curtis, Alma Beck, Merle Alcock, George Hamlin and Paul Althouse.

ELISABETTA ODDONE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Italy rejoices in a not inconsiderable array of women composers. Despite the political restrictions under which women are still forced to live, they manage to make themselves heard in the arts. Readers of English know a little about Italian women writers—such authors as Matilde Serao, and Grazia Deledda, such poets as Ada Negri and Amalia Guglielminetti; of her women composers little is known outside the country.

Among these stands out Elisabetta Oddone Sull-Rao, a native of Milan. She is known throughout Italy not only for her compositions, but for her singing, as well as for her lectures and writings. She studied at the Conservatory of Milan; composition under Gaetano Coronaro, organ under Luigi Cervi. Among her successful compositions are her quartets, played with considerable acclaim in Paris, in 1907 and 1911; two lyric poems, first played by the composer herself in 1908; a mystery in three parts, called "La capanna ardente" ("The Burning Cabin"), with a libretto by Arturo Rossato. This was given for the first time at the Teatro Manzoni, Milan, in 1917.

Among her distinctive labors have been the composition of songs particularly intended for the young. The purpose has been not only to amuse children, but to give them a gradual training in rhythms, melodies and harmonic combinations. These have been published in book form, set to poems by Hadda. She has also composed for her much-loved children a musical fable entitled "Pietruccio e il cavallo capuccio" ("Pete and the Obstinate Horse"). Libretto by Hadda—which was given with marked success at the Manzoni Theatre, in 1916.

The same service that she has rendered to the musical education of the young she has lent also to the folk songs of her nation. Since 1918 she has been director of the Fratelli d'Italia (Brothers and Sisters of Italy), and for this association she has collected folk music, which she has thus far published in two volumes. The first contains Italian songs, and the second popular songs that range over the entire peninsula.

As a singer she has appeared in the chief cities of the Continent.

THE ACCOMPANIMENTS IN FELIX'S "LASSIE"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Every little while the theater reviewers report upon a musical comedy as being "one of the most worthwhile pieces, musically speaking, that we have heard in many a day." Lately a work of this class, entitled "Lassie," of which Hugo Felix is the composer, has come in for praise. It is in three acts, the first and last of which, setting forth the doings of some Scottish characters in their native surroundings, give the composer excuse to employ an old Scottish folk melody or two and to invent airs of his own in the Scottish style.

One thing, no doubt, that made it take on musical dignity in the fancy of the reviewers, was its freedom from so-called jazz and rag elements; for when music can be light and bright, without descending to triviality and hodge-podge, all honest people must be glad. But the special musical interest of "Lassie" lies in something besides the presence of Scottish lilt in its tunes and the absence of heedless syncopation in its rhythm. What really must have appealed to the reviewers was the orchestration which, if the work of the composer himself and not that of a collaborator, entitles him to distinguished mention. The style of orchestration is familiar enough to persons who have listened to modern grand opera, especially to that of the French school, to those also who have heard certain pieces in the repertory of the Russian Ballet, and to those, finally, who have heard symphony concerts in which descriptive music of recent date is presented. Perhaps nobody before the composer of "Lassie" had faith that a musical comedy audience had ears for the kind of instrumental effects that were first indicated by Debussy and that have been developed by his followers. But Mr. Felix has shown this faith, and has been rewarded for it. Perhaps, again, nobody before him imagined that simple melodies and harmonies, such as are appropriate to musical comedy, would bear being scored for orchestra in the manner of the outlandish melodies and harmonies of Ravel and Stravinsky. But he has proved that they can be, without loss to their simplicity.

BETHLEHEM

Bach Festival

May 28th, 4 p. m. and 8 p. m.

Cantatas and Motet

May 29th, 1:30 p. m. and 4 p. m.

Mass in B Minor

Mass in B Minor

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THE HOME FORUM

Through the Woods

Monday, August twenty-second, 1842.

I took a walk through the woods yesterday afternoon, to Mr. Emerson's, with a book which Margaret Fuller had left, after a call on Saturday eve. I missed the nearest way, and wandered in a very secluded portion of the forest; for forest it might justly be called, so dense and somber was the shade of oaks and pines. Once I wandered into a tract so overgrown with bushes and underbrush that I could scarcely force a passage through. Escaping from the bushes, I soon came to an open space among the woods—a very lovely spot, with the tall old trees standing around as quietly as if no one had intruded there throughout the whole summer. A company of crows were holding their Sabbath on their summits. Apparently they felt themselves injured or insulted by my presence; for, with one consent, they began to caw! caw! and, launching themselves suddenly on the air, took flight to some sequestered solitude. Mine, probably, was the first human shape that they had seen all day long—at least, if they had been stationary in that spot; but perhaps they had winged their way over miles and miles of country. Nevertheless, their voices yesterday were in admirable accordance with the influences of the quiet, sunny, warm, yet autumnal afternoon. They were so far above my head that their loud clamor added to the quiet of the scene, instead of disturbing it. There was no other sound, except the song of the cricket, which is but an audible stillness; for, though it be very loud and heard afar, yet the mind does not take note of it as a sound, so entirely does it mingle and lose its individuality among the other characteristics of coming autumn. Alas for the summer! The grass is still verdant on the hills and in the valleys; the foliage of the trees is as dense as ever, and as green; the flowers are abundant along the margin of the river, and in the hedge-rows, and deep among the woods; the days, too, are as fervid as they were a month ago; and yet in every breath of wind and in every beam of sunshine there is an autumnal influence. I know not how to describe it. Methinks there is a sort of coolness amid all the heat, and a mildness in the brightest of the sunshine. A breeze cannot stir without thrilling me with the breath of autumn, and I behold its pensive glory in the dark golden gleams among the long shadows of the trees. The flowers, even the brightest of them—the goldfinch and the gorgeous cardinals, the most glorious flowers of the year—have this gentle sadness amid their pomp. From the American Notebooks of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

The Everlasting Now

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE poets more than most people, perhaps, have had a sense of the everlasting now. This, the scoffer might urge, is because the poet has commonly been devoid of a sense of time. But though an indifference to time may exist, it is not a proof of any understanding of the unreality of time, but rather of a sense of selfishness. To a man believing that there are twenty-four hours of the day and night, an indifference to the convenience of other people during that period, is by no means a proof of a realization that time does not exist. It is not, consequently, in the habits of the poets, but in their words, at their best, that this sense of eternity manifests itself. The poetic vision, at its highest, and at its purest, does pierce to the truth of things, even if at other times the life of the poet diverges from Principle as much as that of his neighbor.

The fact is that time is man's measure of the finite, and it is not merely his excuse for his own limitations, but largely a source of those limitations. When the Psalmist said that the years of man were threescore and ten, he entered unconsciously into a conspiracy with time against the effort of the human race to prove what the Founder of Christianity was some day to insist upon, and that was the eternity of life. If, then, life is eternal, there is always present the eternal now, and that is why the thing which is, like the thing which seems to have been, and the thing which it is believed will be, remain, if real, eternally and now present. If, in consequence, Jesus healed the sick through the understanding of Principle, that understanding of Principle has always been now present to heal, and always will be now present to heal, the belief of a life apart from God so long as that belief continues. It was the Christ, Truth, that healed the Israelites in the wilderness, which healed the sick in the streets of Capernaum, and which is healing the sick today, wherever it is understood. But the healing of the wilderness, of Capernaum, and of today were all alike dependent on the existence of Truth in the everlasting now. "Life is without beginning and without end," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 468 of Science and Health. "Eternity, not time, expresses the thought of Life, and time is no part of eternity. One ceases in proportion as the other is recognized."

Sitting on the parapet of the well at Samaria, Jesus made this perfectly clear, if she could have understood it, to the woman who came to draw water. "But the hour cometh, and now is," he told her, "when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth: for the Father seeketh such to worship him." Jesus certainly never meant that the true worshiper could not have worshiped Principle until that moment, any more than he meant that with that passing hour the opportunity for true worship would fall. What he really meant was that the opportunity for the understanding of Principle was ever-present, and that the power of the man who had this understanding to demonstrate his understanding was based on the fact that, in the everlasting now, Truth was present to the image and likeness of God. What this meant had evidently been clearly perceived by Paul, when he wrote to the Church in Corinth, "Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." That is, that the accepted time is not something that once was, or which perhaps may be, but is in the eternal now. Because salvation, or safety, is the present and eternal condition of every idea in the divine Mind, and the opportunities for the perception of this exist, by reason of the eternity of the fact, for the acceptance of the human being, whenever he may be prepared to take advantage of the opportunity. That is to say, the opportunity for salvation was present to Noah and his family before the flood, as it was present to the multitudes to whom Jesus preached, and as it has been present from the time of Noah to today, because nothing can destroy the fact that man in the eternal now is the image and likeness of God. "Now," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 29 of Science and Health, "is the time for so-called material pains and material pleasures to pass away, for both are unreal, because impossible in Science. To break this earthly spell, mortals must get the true idea and divine Principle of all that really exists and governs the universe harmoniously. This thought is apprehended slowly, and the interval before its attainment is attended with doubts and defeats as well as triumphs."

Thus it will be seen that the human being who has perceived Truth, no matter in what age he may have seemed to live, has been perceiving it because time does not exist but only that which everlastingly is, not has been, or will be. To the finite senses this is positively staggering. But the man who desires to understand Principle metaphysically must be prepared to struggle against the delusions of the human finite senses. Mrs. Eddy herself defines Time, on page 595 of Science and Health, in a sentence which is almost a human life study in itself. "Mortal measurements; limits, in which are summed up all human acts, thoughts, beliefs, opinions, knowledge; matter; error; that which begins before, and continues after, what is termed death, until the mortal disappears and spiritual perfection appears." In other words, time is an error of human belief which vanishes

as the mortal puts on immortality, and death is swallowed up in victory. It is, of course, only gradually as the individual shakes himself free from the beliefs of matter, and succeeds in understanding something of Spirit that he begins to free himself from the mesmerism of time, which includes in itself birth and death. Thus dimly, as in a glass darkly, he begins to see that Principle always has been, and that for it there is no yesterday nor tomorrow. Then, however dimly and indistinctly, he begins to comprehend that life is eternal, he begins to see that all that ever could have existed is the everlasting now, and that now, as an adverb of time, is one of the delusions of the senses pregnant with spreading the evils of limitation with all their disastrous consequences.

Dawn in Tokyo

The old folks call it Yeddo. To the young, "Tokyo" has a pleasant, modern sound, and comes glibly. But whether young or old, those whose home it is know that the great flat city, troubled with green hills, cleft by a shining river, and veined in living canals, is the central spot of all the world. . . . The summer sun scorches the face of Yeddo, and summer rain creeps up, thrown over it like a covering, casting a spell of silence through which the yellow lanterns of the hurrying jinrikishas dance an elfish dance, and the voices of the singing girls pierce like fine blades of sound.

But to know the full charm of the great city, one must wake with it at some rebirth of dawn. . . . In no place is this wonder more deeply touched with mystery than in modern Tokyo.

Far off to the east the Sumida River lies in sleep. Beyond it, temple roofs—black keels of sunken vessels—cut a sky still powdered thick with stars. Nothing moves, and yet a something changes! . . .

A pink light rises to the zenith, and the mist shifts and slips away in layers, pink and gold and white. Now far beyond the grayness, to the west, the cone of Fuji flashes into splendor. It, too, is pink. Its shape is of a lotus bud, and the long fissures that plow a mountain side are now but delicate gold veining on a petal. Slowly it seems to open. It is a chalice of a new day, the signal and the pledge of consecration. Husky crows awake in the pine trees, and doves under the temple eaves. The east is red beyond the river, and the round, red sun, insignia of this land, soars like a cry of triumph.

On the glittering road of the Sumida, loaded barges, covered for the night with huge squares of fringed straw mats, begin to nod and preen themselves like a covey of gigantic river birds. . . . From tiny chimneyless kitchens of a thousand homes thin blue feathers of smoke make slow upward progress, to be lost in the last echoes of the vanishing mist. Sparrows begin to chirp, first one, then ten, then thousands. Their voices have the clash and chime of a myriad small triangles.

The wooden outer panels (amado) of countless dwellings are thrust noisily aside and stacked into a shallow closet. The noise reverberates from district to district in a sharp musketry of sound. Maid servants call cheerily across bamboo fences. Shoji next are opened, disclosing often the dull green mosquito net hung from corner to corner of the low-ceiled sleeping rooms. Children, in brilliant night robes, run to the verandas to see the early sun; cocks strut in pigmy gardens. . . . Thus the day comes to modern Tokyo, which the old folks still call Yeddo.—Mary McNeill Fenollosa in "The Dragon Painter."

right, down a street of rapid descent, and presently found myself upon a bridge which traversed the river which runs by the big city.—From "Lavengro," By George Borrow.

brass buttons, and a pair of old yellow buckskins and top-boots which he had cleaned for and inherited from Tom's grandfather, a stout thorn stick in his hand, and a nosegay of pinks



"Rainy Night," from the etching by Helen Hyde

Showers in Japan

Through flowing branches
Pour the sudden showers
Warm showers through branches
Sweetly blossoming.
What if they soak me,
So the glistening flowers
Let me partake
Their fragrance of the spring!
—Fujitara Toshiyuki, from "The Master-Singers of Japan."

An Old Time Village Feast

There was no longer any remembrance of why the "feast" had been instituted, but nevertheless it had a pleasant and almost sacred character of its own. For it was then that all the children of the village, wherever they were scattered, tried to get home for a holiday to visit their fathers and mothers and friends, bringing with them their wages or some little gift from up the country for the old folk. Perhaps for a day or two before, but at any rate on "feast day" and the day after, in our village, you might see strapping, healthy young men and women from all parts of the country going round from house to house in their best clothes, and finishing up with a call on Madam Brown, whom they would consult as to putting out their earnings to the best advantage, or how best to expend the same for the benefit of the old folk. Every household, however poor, managed to raise a "feast cake."

The Pride of London's East

"O Cheapside! Cheapside!" said I, as I advanced up that mighty thoroughfare, "truly thou art a wonderful place for hurry, noise, and riches! Men talk of the bazaars of the East—I have never seen them—but I dare say that, compared with thee, they are poor places, silent places, abounding with empty boxes. O thou pride of London's east!—mighty mart of old renown!—for thou art not a place of yesterday—long before the Roses red and white battled in fair England, thou didst exist a place of throng and bustle—a place of gold and silver, perfumes and fine linen. Centuries ago thou couldst extort the praises even of the fiercest foes of England. Pierce bards of Wales, sworn foes of England, sang thy praises centuries ago; and even the fiercest of them all, Red Julius himself, wild Glendower's bard, had a word of praise for London's 'Cheapside' for so the bards of Wales styled thee in their flowing odes. . . . But, let others do as they will, I, at least, who am not only an Englishman, but an East Englishman, will not turn up my nose at thee, but will praise and extol thee, calling thee mart of the world—a place of wonder and astonishment!"

And when I had passed through the Cheapside, I entered another street, which led up to a kind of ascent, and which proved to be the street of the Lombards, called so from the name of its first founders; and I walked rapidly up the street of the Lombards, neither looking to the right nor left, for it had no interest for me, though I had a kind of consciousness that mighty things were being transacted behind its walls; but it wanted the throng, bustle, and outward magnificence of the Cheapside, and it had never been spoken of by "ruddy bards!" And when I had got to the end of the street of the Lombards, I stood still for some time, deliberating within myself whether I should turn to the right or the left, or go straight forward, and at last I turned to the

and lavender in his button-hole, and led away Tom in his best clothes, and two new shillings in his breeches pockets? Those two, at any rate, look like enjoying the day's revel.

They quicken their pace when they get into the churchyard, for already they see the field thronged with country folk, the men in clean white smocks or velvet or fustian coats, with rough plush waistcoats of many colors, and the women in the beautiful long scarlet cloak—the usual outdoor dress of west-country women in those days, and which often descended in families from mother to daughter, or in new-fashioned stuff shawls, which, if they would but believe it, don't become them half so well. The air resounds with the pipe and tabor, and the drums and trumpet of the showmen shouting at the doors of their caravans, over which tremendous pictures of the wonders to be seen within hang temptingly; while through all rises the shrill "root-toot-toot" of Mr. Punch, and the unceasing pan-pipe of his satellite.

"Lawk a massy, Mr. Benjamin," cries a stout motherly woman in a red cloak, as they enter the field, "be that you? Well, I never! you do look purely. And how's the Squire, and Madam, and the family?"

Benjamin gracefully shakes hands with the speaker—who has left our village for some years, but has come over for feast day on a visit to an old gossip—and gently indicates the heir-apparent of the Browns.

"Bless his little heart! I must give a kiss. 'Here, Susannah, Susannah!' cries she, raising herself from the embrace, and see Mr. Benjamin and young Master Tom. You minds our Sukey, Mr. Benjamin, she be grown a rare slip of a wench since you seen her. . . . I do aim to take her to see Madam to get her a place."

And Sukey comes bouncing away from a knot of old schoolfellows, and drops a curtsey to Mr. Benjamin. And elders come up from all parts to salute Benjamin, and girls who have been Madam's pupils to kiss Master Tom. And they carry him off to load him with fairings; and he returns to Benly, his hat and coat covered with ribbons, and his pockets crammed with wonderful boxes which open upon ever new boxes, and popguns, and trumpets, and apples, and gilt gingerbread from the stall of Angel Heavens, sole vendor thereof, whose booth groans with kings and queens, and elephants and prancing steeds, all gleaming with gold. . . . From "Tom Brown's School-Days" by An Old Boy.

But who shall tell the joy of the next morning, when the church bells were ringing a merry peal, and old Benly appeared in the servants' hall, resplendent in a long blue coat and

Henry David Thoreau.

It is not indifferent to us which way we walk. There is a right way; but we are very liable from heedlessness and stupidity to take the wrong one.—Robert Tannahill.

That May-Morn

Such a starved bank of moss
Till that May-morn,
Blue ran the flash across:
Violets were born!

Sky—what a scowl of cloud
Till, near and far,
Ray on ray split the shroud
Splendid, a star!

—Robert Browning.

Characters, Plot and Setting

We are accustomed to say of any work of fiction that it contains three elements of potential interest, namely, the characters, the plot, and the setting or background. Let us take then the first of these three elements and note the various methods in which story writers have dealt with their characters.

First, from what sources does the novelist draw his characters? Either he observes them directly in the actual world, or hears or reads about them and thus appropriates the experience of other persons, or finally, he may imagine his characters. But a great deal of the material of the novelist comes to him from what he hears in his conversation with others or reads in books. The latter source of information is of course of peculiar value to those story-writers who have occupied themselves primarily with history. Yet in proportion as the writer is a genuine artist his imagination plays an increasing rôle in remodeling memories of objects or persons.

We understand by plot that which happens to the characters—the various ways in which the forces represented by the different personages of the story are made to harmonize or clash through external action.

Plot in its simplest form may concern itself with nothing more than the progress of a single character, and its development and experiences at the different stages of its career. Usually, however, the plot of a story involves at least two characters and it is far easier to throw the lines of a plot into swift complication when there are at least three characters involved. . . . The question of suspense in the plot leads naturally to the element of mystery. In any good story we are led to a normal interest, both in what the character will do under the stress of unsuspected circumstances and in the shape which events will take. While this element of mystery is by no means essential to the interest of a work of fiction, it is capable of the most artistic handling.

The novelist secures the setting of his stories precisely as he obtains his characters and his plot; that is, from his observation, from his reading, and from that function of the imagination which recombines and invents, using the unassorted fragments of experience. The greater triumphs of fictive genius have commonly been in those stories where the setting is that of the ordinary field and stream and town, but where the imagination touches all this with a new transforming light.

The fiction-writer's use of the materials of his art is conditioned first by his experience. Here is a man who professes to interpret life for us. Well, what sort of life has he himself known? It must be borne in mind, however, that extensive experience with men and things is often not so important a factor as intensive experience.—Bliss Perry

Stonehenge

Stonehenge is a circular colonnade with the diameter of a hundred feet, and inclosing a second and a third colonnade within. We walked round the stones, and clambered over them, to wont ourselves with their strange associations and groupings. We found a nook. . . . It was pleasant to see that just this simplest of all simple structures—two upright stones, and a lintel laid across—has long outstood all later churches, and all history, and is like what is most permanent on the face of the planet. These, and the barrows—mere mounds—of which there are one hundred and sixty within a circle of three miles about Stonehenge—like the same mound on the plain of Troy, which still makes good to the passing mariner on the Hellespont the vaunt of Homer and the fame of Achilles. Within the inclosure grow buttercups and nettles, and all around wild thyme, meadow-sweet, golden-rod, thistles, and the sheltering grass. Over us larks were soaring and singing.—From "The Visit to Stonehenge," by Ralph Waldo Emerson.

"The Midge Dance"

The midges dance about the burn;
The dew begin to fa';
The patricks down the rushy holm
Set up their evening ca';
Now loud and clear the blackbird's sang
Rings through the briery shaw.
While, flitting gay, the swallows play
Around the castle wa'.

Beneath the golden gloamin' sky
The mavis mends her lay;
The redbreast pours his sweetest strains
To charm the lingering day;
The merry wren, frae den to den,
Gaes jinking through the thorn.

The roses fauld their silken leaves,
The foxglove shuts its bell;
The honeysuckle and the birk
Spread fragrance through the dell.
Let others crowd the giddy court
Of mirth and revelry.
The simple joys that nature yields
Are dearer far to me.
—Robert Tannahill.

The Society Editor

They say that in the newspaper offices of the city . . . the editorial writer never reports an item, no matter how much he knows of it, that a reporter is not allowed to express an editorial view of a subject, even though he be well qualified to speak; but on our little country daily newspaper it is entirely different. We work on the interchangeable point system. Everyone writes items, all of us get advertising and job-work when it comes our way, and when one of us writes anything particularly good, it is marked for the editorial page. . . .

The only time we ever established a department was when we made Miss Larrabee society editor. She came from the high school, where her graduating essay on Kipling attracted our attention. . . .

We have had other girls around the office since Miss Larrabee left, but they do not seem to get the work done with any system. She was not only industrious but practical. Friday mornings, when her work piled up, instead of fussing around the office and chattering at the telephone, she would dive into her desk and bring up her regular list of adjectives. These she would copy on three slips, carefully dividing the list so that no one had a duplicate, and in the afternoon each of the boys received a slip with a list of parties, and with instructions to scatter the adjectives she had given him through the accounts of the parties assigned to him—and the work was soon done. There was no scratching the head for synonyms for "beautiful," "superb" or "elegant." Miss Larrabee had doled out to each of us the adjectives necessary, and, given the adjectives, society reporting is easy. The editing of the copy is easy also, for one does not have to remember whether or not the refreshments were "delicious" at the Jones party when he sees the word in connection with the viands at the Smith party. No two parties were ever "elegant" the same week. No two events were "charming." No two women were "exquisitely" gowned. The person who was assigned the adjective "delightful" by Miss Larrabee might stick it in front of a luncheon, pin it on a hostess, or use it for an evening's entertainment. But he could use it only once. And with a list of those present and the adjectives thereunto appertaining, even a new boy could get up a column in half an hour. She had an artist's pride in the finished work, however much she might dislike the thing in making, and she used to sail down to the press-room as soon as the paper was out, and picking up the paper from the folder, she would stand reading her page, line upon line, precept upon precept, though every word and syllable was familiar to her.—From "In Our Town," by William Allen White.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Drifting

THE President of the new Tzecho-Slovakian Republic, speaking the other day, to the John Huss regiment, in its barracks in Prague, warned the men of the danger of over-accentuated criticism of existing conditions, which is everywhere beginning to prevail. The fact is, as Mr. Masaryk pointed out, that a great wave of disappointment is spreading over the world. People who mistook for something more than mere good intentions the emotions with which the press and the platform were flooded, during the years of fighting, are evincing just the same measure of pessimism today which they did of optimism whilst the struggle lasted. Now the pessimism is no more justified than was the optimism. But as long as people will mistake emotions for reformation, just so long will they find themselves mistaking relapses for the normal.

The truth about the whole matter is, of course, very simple, so simple that the world never stays to consider it. It is that causation is mental, and that unless the causes which produce the very phenomena, to which Mr. Masaryk so regretfully alluded, of selfishness and immorality, are destroyed, no permanent reformation is to be looked for. Everybody probably remembers the famous incident of "Moriatur pro rege nostro Maria Theresa," which occurred some two centuries ago, not so far from Prague itself; the incident which Carlyle has dryly disposed of by contrasting the poetical version with the prose version, to the considerable discredit of the former; but if they do not, they might refresh their memories, for the incident is typical of the emotional strain in the histrionic mentality, which is worthy of more consideration than it usually obtains.

The John Huss regiment was, it appears, deeply critical of the President's government, and of all that it saw about it; but it would be interesting to know what the John Huss regiment had done to make the task of the President easier in any way. That is to say, how much of its own selfishness and its own immorality, for the human mind is innately immoral, it had sacrificed in its effort to assist him, for self-sacrifice is, indeed, the only means through which the world is going to be redeemed, and through which the wave of pessimism will be prevented from perpetually following the wave of optimism.

There is no doubt at all that the selfishness of the world is hurrying it towards greater disasters than it has recently faced. So brilliant a statesman as Count Czernin insists that the great war will soon be forgotten as such, and known only as the great revolution. But selfishness, unfortunately, is only too often the product of want of opportunity to be selfish rather than of a convinced morality. Years ago there went around Germany a story which provoked almost as much laughter as the exploits of the famous shoemaker of Kopenick. There was, it appeared, a certain socialistic club which had agreed to have all its goods in common. One day a member of this club inherited a considerable legacy from a wealthy relative. The club met, quite naturally, to discuss what it would do with its legacy. But the meeting was greeted with the altruistic announcement that the fortunate member had already resigned his membership, having been converted to capitalism by the change in his fortunes. Human nature, capitalistic, socialistic, or even bourgeois, is altogether like that. Believing that there are a hundred cents to a franc or a dollar, and disbelieving strongly in the story of the loaves and the fishes, in the book from which it takes its religion, it naturally prefers its morality in precept rather than in practice. "The friend of humanity," it is to be feared, is just as historical a character as a Borgia or a Tiptoft.

At the same time two blacks have never yet made a white, and the possibility that the person known as the general public would profiteer just as badly as the actual profiteer, if the opportunity ever came his way, is no excuse for profiteering, and profiteering has, most unquestionably, reached a point when it is threatening the stability of nations all the world round. The great danger may be seen, by those who have eyes to see, in the fact that doctrines, which were once supposed to be the distinctive characteristics of Socialism, are being uttered right and left in the ranks of the bourgeois, and the Socialist will tell you that the bourgeois and not the capitalist is the real breakwater which prevents the overturning waves from displacing capitalism. The bourgeoisie is, every day, contributing more and more recruits to the ranks of the "new poor," and the fact, as has been pointed out, that the human mind is selfish is, in consequence, rapidly destroying the terror of Socialism in the bourgeois mind. Monsieur Jourdain talked for half a lifetime, all unconscious that he was talking prose, and in the same way the whole family of Monsieur Jourdain, whether in Paris or London, in New York or Berlin, is beginning to believe that it has had Socialistic ideals without ever suspecting it.

The ordinary individual is generally capable of explaining the inevitability of any injustice to which his neighbors may be subjected, but when the same conditions overwhelm himself, he discovers, like Shylock, that humanity is all of one clay, and that whether you prick him or tickle him the result is the same, be he a Jew or a Gentile. The overall campaign in the United States and the potato strike in Canada are indications of a rising storm, which the profiteer sees as no bigger than a man's hand, and never seems to imagine will increase to the size of the cloud that burst over Samaria, when Elijah ran to the gates of Jezreel, before the chariot of Ahab. Ahab, in his way, was a profiteer, and a profiteer incapable of taking a warning, and as the historical moralist would point out, Ahab came to no good. The world drifts somewhat recklessly today, just as the Ciel-

de-bœuf danced itself over the edge of the French Revolution. The Pompadour had cynically prophesied the deluge, but the Ciel-de-bœuf kept putting off the deluge till the next generation. As a result it came when it was least expected. It is generally like that with the deluge: it came to Pompeii when Pompeii was enjoying itself at the circus.

President Masaryk talked wisely to the John Huss regiment. What he told it was statesmanlike and true. But the statesmanship of Prague does not obtain over the whole civilized universe. There are some Abbé Terrays today, just as there are no doubt some village Hampdens, but the Terrays are probably more capable of creating an explosion than the Hampdens of curbing one, and so civilization drifts, as Carlyle would put it, toward Niagara, whilst the cool-headed stand on the bank to watch the government cask go over. And all the time every one blames his neighbor, and no one blames himself, for few people seem to realize the fact that reformation has to begin at home, and that no amount of criticism confined to somebody else is going to do anything towards advancing the millennium. This, or something like this, if anyone will read between the lines, was what President Masaryk was telling the John Huss regiment. Did the John Huss regiment read between the lines of his speech, and will those who are not in the ranks of the John Huss regiment, but who read the speech in the newspapers, imbibe the significance of it? President Masaryk is a statesman, but unfortunately statesmanship is a rare virtue.

Loans to China

THE announcement just made by the State Department at Washington, to the effect that the organization of the international consortium for loans to China has at last been completed, is one the importance of which it would be difficult to overestimate. Not only does it mean the assurance to China of that financial support without which stable government and proper development are alike impossible, but it represents a very signal triumph for the doctrine of a free and independent China.

It is, of course, a matter of common knowledge that the consortium would have been completed long ago, if it had not been for Japan. As far back as the July of 1918, the United States Minister in Peking, in a letter to the State Department at Washington, outlined a scheme for a four-power consortium to lend money to China for industrial development. This plan was accepted, in its broad outline, in Paris in the May of last year, and representative bankers from Great Britain, the United States, France, and Japan agreed to work out the scheme which should be adopted. It was not long, however, before Japan began to place difficulties in the way of a settlement. The consortium, as proposed by the United States, was not at all to her liking. Not only were loans to China through the consortium to be deprived of any possibility of political leverage, but they were to be made by the powers concerned on terms of complete equality. Not only, moreover, was this to be the case in theory; it was quite clearly meant to be the case in practice also. The more the Japanese financiers examined the situation, the more it must have become apparent to them that even a very large loan, divided amongst four great powers, each power dividing its share among a large number of its bankers, for this was the original scheme, would be so widely diffused as to render impossible any strong financial pressure from any given quarter.

If, however, political advantage were not to be gained in one way, it might be gained in another. Japan expressed her willingness to agree to the consortium proposed, but on one condition, namely, that Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia were exempted from the operation of the consortium, or, in other words, provided her own special claims to Chinese territory were formally recognized by the other powers. The United States Government refused to concur in any such arrangement; Japan refused to yield; and a deadlock was apparently reached.

It was a situation by no means displeasing to Tokyo. China was urgently in need of money, and unable to raise it, even in small doses, at less than 20 per cent. Any long continuance of such a situation would quite clearly bring about that condition of crisis and threatened collapse which, where China is concerned, never comes amiss to Japan. Japan, therefore, stood to gain either way. If the powers refused to agree to her terms, China would be left without funds. If they agreed, Japan would gain a political point to which, and quite rightly, she attached tremendous importance. The idea that Japan might be left out of the consortium seems not to have occurred to Tokyo as possible. And yet it is, in all probability, the apprehension that this might ultimately come about that has, at last, induced Japan to come into line with the other powers. For some weeks and months past, there has been a very strong disposition, in certain quarters, to lend money to China, consortium or no consortium, and that was a situation which Tokyo could not contemplate with equanimity. The details of the agreement, just concluded, have not yet been disclosed, but the statement made by the State Department, that the proposals laid down by the United States have been "accepted in full by all the powers," including Japan, indicates a settlement satisfactory in every way.

The United States and World Prohibition

THAT the United States has vastly more than a sentimental, or even a humanitarian, interest in world prohibition becomes obvious enough when one gives a little careful thought to this subject. Yet it is well that the fact has been pointed out so clearly as it has recently by Wayne B. Wheeler, national counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of America. It is altogether probable that, until after national prohibition was obtained, most citizens had never thought that such a policy for the United States had any international aspect, and even now, it is safe to say, few have given any consideration to the attitude of certain elements in other countries because of the fact that the United States has crushed the liquor industry within its borders. American citizens

should by no means ignore the liquor evil because the Nation has made prohibition constitutional, and it is important that they should heed warnings from those who are, so to speak, on the watch towers.

Looking forward to a more active participation in international affairs, and assuming future membership in the League of Nations, Mr. Wheeler says, for instance, that "if liquor dominates in the League, we will be discriminated against because of our position on prohibition. A traffic which is disloyal to the nation of which it is a part, and unpatriotic in its activities will not hesitate to insist upon this weapon with which to protect itself." Those who have dealt with the liquor interests at bay know that other than simple and direct methods are commonly adopted in the hope of attaining illegitimate ends, even though these methods are often applied with much blindness and stupidity. Of one thing those who would support and extend the prohibition régime may be certain, and that is the persistence of those who still hope, even if vainly, to profit through traffic in alcoholic beverages. The readiness of many, keepers of formerly flourishing saloons to pay large rents month after month, while doing almost no business, is perhaps the most obvious evidence of this characteristic. In season and out of season, and whether regulated or outlawed, the liquor interests, so long as they exist, must be watched and combated.

Mr. Wheeler's remark concerning the basis of democracy is worthy of note in this connection. "The foundations of democracy," he declares, "are the same everywhere: intelligence, morality, and religion." "The liquor traffic," he insists, with unquestionable truth, "is the enemy of all these. If it is not eliminated, the essentials of democracy will be constantly in jeopardy." It is well, at this time, for the people to be reminded, as this courageous opponent of liquor would remind them, that the United States owes it to nations whom it has debauched with its liquor trade to help them now. It will, no doubt, be news to many Americans that, according to the attorney for the Anti-Saloon League, the extra-territorial privileges stipulated in the treaties by which China and Egypt are bound prevent the people of those countries from securing prohibition until the nations who have these privileges release them. It is not, however, so little known, or ought not to be, that some American brewers are carrying on an aggressive campaign to cultivate in China and Japan the habit of beer drinking. Confirmation of the American reports of this character, are now coming from the Orient itself, and in one instance an educational missionary mentions a parade with banners bearing a typically deceptive inscription: "American beer will cure the opium habit." The league makes it known that it learns of brewery outfits being transported from the United States to China. That anything of this nature should take place is, to say the least of it, a great pity.

Means should, if possible, be found for preventing the liquor industry which formerly menaced the United States from becoming an unwelcome legacy to any other nation. The real desire, like the real interest, of the United States is unquestionably to further the already promising movement for world prohibition.

Florence Nightingale—Scutari and Afterwards

WHILST it is easy enough to appreciate the fact that one of the most remarkable events in the nineteenth century was the work and achievement of Florence Nightingale, during the Crimean War, it is not so easy to discover the reason why it should rank so high. It was not simply that Florence Nightingale was many decades ahead of her times; that she did what had never been done before, and did it remarkably well; that she was devoted, self-sacrificing, and courageous to a quite extraordinary extent. Many people, before her and since her time, have exhibited all these qualities without producing anything approximating to that deep-seated love and reverence which swept over England in the middle fifties of last century. Admiration for all these qualities was undoubtedly a contributory cause. But what produced that wonderful "something more" in Florence Nightingale was the utter calmness and inevitableness with which it was all accomplished. From that memorable October evening, in 1854, when she wrote from her country home in Derbyshire to Sidney Herbert, the War Minister, offering her services "in the hospitals at Scutari," to that August day, two years later, when she returned quietly to the same home with her work done, her every action was characterized by a calm reserve of power, before which the most stupendous difficulties seemed to vanish as though they had never been.

"Even now she is in no bustle or hurry, though so much is on her hands." So Lady Canning wrote of her on October 17, when she was already in London engaged quietly, but with astounding celerity, in breaking down the "Chinese wall of prejudice" in all directions, and achieving the impossible with the sureness of one who was apparently accustomed to doing it. Within six days, she and her "Angel Band" were on their way, and a few weeks later, as stories began to filter through to the masses of the people of England of what she and the devoted thirty-eight were accomplishing amidst the tardily realized horrors of the great barrack hospital at Scutari, enthusiasm and admiration steadily took root downward and sprang upward.

Florence Nightingale had gone out armed with the most complete authority from the government, for she was "Superintendent of the Nursing Staff in the East." In face of the conditions which confronted her when she reached Scutari, mere authority would have been of no avail. But coupled with the other qualities with which the Lady-in-Chief, as she came to be called, was endowed, it proved invincible. Those people in faraway England, and there were many, who had predicted that "no woman could stand the strain of work in an Eastern hospital, that the scheme would prove futile, and that all the nurses would be invalidated home after a month's experience," were soon enthusiastically engaged in changing their views. During those terrible days after Inkerman, which synchronized with Florence Nightingale's arrival at Scutari, the Lady-in-Chief was known to stand, as one au-

thority puts it, for twenty hours at a time, on the arrivals of fresh detachments of wounded, apportioning quarters and directing her nurses. And then there is, of course, the well-known story of how, after the long day's work was done, "the figure of the Lady-in-Chief was seen, in her simple black dress, white apron, and small, closely-fitting white cap, gliding through the wards and corridors carrying a tiny lamp in her hand."

So she labored for over eighteen months, and it was not until the last remnant of the British army was under sailing orders for home that Florence Nightingale consented to regard her work as finished. Her home-coming was characteristic. The British Government placed a man-of-war at her disposal. England was preparing to welcome her with a welcome accorded to very few in history. But the Lady-in-Chief, with nothing but gratitude in her heart for all the gratitude which came her way, still declined the government's offer, took ship for Marseilles, passed through France at night, and, after a short stay in Paris, crossed over to England.

No one seems to have known she was coming, until the old family butler at Lea Hurst, her home in Derbyshire, recognized her as she entered quietly by the back door, after making her way from the little wayside station. Word quickly spread to Lea and other villages round about that "Miss Florence had come back from the wars," but it is, perhaps, one of the most wonderful tributes to the affection in which she was held that, when it became known that "Miss Florence wanted to be quiet," all sorts of wonderful plans for rejoicing were given up. It was only a temporary calm, however. Nothing could restrain the country as a whole. Messages of affection and gratitude came from all quarters and from all manner of people; and, during the ensuing weeks, hundreds traveled from far and near to Lea, hoping to catch a glimpse of the woman who had achieved so much.

Editorial Notes

A NEW YORK newspaper reader, writing to his favorite editor about the Prohibition Commissioner's statement, "While enforcement is a big job, we will get away with it in a generation," asks, rhetorically, "What kind of a legal abomination must such a law be, that can only be effectively enforced thirty years after its enactment?" Evidently this reader, with all his newspapers, does not read enough to discover that laws enacted long ago to prohibit the taking of human life have not yet eliminated crimes of violence, or that laws against breaking and entering have not quite done away with burglars. If the Prohibition Commissioner succeeds in stopping the illicit use of intoxicating liquor in this country within thirty years, he will have beaten the enforcers of the other laws hollow. Still, perhaps logical deductions are not to be expected of this particular newspaper reader. He declares that the prohibition law already is found to be flouted as tyranny "by generations unborn."

ON THE whole, there is something pitiful about the helplessness of the Oil Trust to keep from taking a vast increase in income which admittedly it does not need. Still, if the fierce demand of the people of the United States for gasoline must be checked, it is reasonable to believe that a trust would know no other way of checking it but by raising the price. So we have the curious example of altruism whereby the people, nominally for their own good, are required to pay more than they should pay, in order that they shall stop buying what they want now, to the end that they may have some of it left to buy later when they may not need it. But suppose the Oil Trust, owing to getting more income than it needs, should reach a point where it would be getting more than it could dispose of? Presumably, by that time, gasoline consumers would have stopped buying altogether, and the whole round of checks and increases could be begun all over again.

PRESUMABLY it is always good news when report comes that water has been found in the midst of a desert. But there is something gratifying in the finding of water in the desert of Atacama, in the northerly part of Chile, for the reason that its presence there will apparently hasten the completion of Chile's great longitudinal railroad through that section. Chile's railroad system can, with peculiar fitness, be referred to as "the line," since perforce it has length and direction rather than breadth or thickness. That this length, beginning as far south as Puerto Montt, shall traverse the country to the northern limits, where a junction may be effected with the Oruro-La Paz railroad to the port of Antofagasta, is, of course, highly important. Apparently the desert of Atacama will not much longer block the way.

JOHN HODGE, a Labor member of the British Parliament, recently declared himself opposed to the old and well-kept habit of tipping, declaring that British workmen as a whole would like very much to see an end of that habit. But the onus, he added, is on the employer, not the employees. With the present readjustment of wages, and with workers in receipt of a living wage, there is really no need for tipping, says Mr. Hodge, with much truth. In view of the ever-rising cost of living, probably a remedy would be to induce the government to make tipping illegal, and punish both the tipper and the receiver.

It is estimated that if the post office could guarantee 600 pounds of mails for the London-to-Paris daily service by air, the letters could be carried for one penny apiece. With a guarantee of 800 pounds, it is estimated that the cost of aerial transport could be brought as low as three farthings a letter. A penny post by air would suit most people, but some people are never satisfied. They are now complaining that they cannot find the air-post pillar boxes. The answer that as yet the project is in the air does not satisfy them.

THE common people's overall ultimatum served on high prices generally has apparently borne fruit, for dozens of stores, within the past few days, have followed the lead of the Wanmaker store in reducing prices 20 or 25 per cent. Of course there may be other reasons for the cut, but it has not been necessary to hold one's ear very close to the ground to hear the rumble.